FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 22, 1855. [NO. 1964.]

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Committee of finance have had under consideration the several matters submitted to them, and such as, by law, it is their duty to examine, and have instructed the undersigned to make the following report:

The debt of the State at present subsisting, and such as must soon be incurred in the sale of bonds, or the borrowing of money in lieu thereof, may be estimated at three millions four hundred and nine thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty cents, ($3,409,663 50.)

Upon this sum the annual interest to be paid is two hundred and four thousand, five hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-one cents, ($204,579 81.) An amount which exceeds the revenue paid into the public fund by sheriffs, from all the subjects of taxation on which our present system operates.

In addition to the amount paid in by sheriffs, the State derives an income from certain stocks where investments have been made—such as the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company—Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company—the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company.

One of the items forming the State debt, is the sum of $120,000, being amount of bonds sold to pay the State's subscription to the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, from which eight per cent. dividends are paid annually into the Treasury. All the other Stocks named above are productive.

The largest portion of the public debt has been incurred in the subscription to the North Carolina Railroad, which is yet unfinished, and will require for its completion, one million of dollars.

This subscription is a debt which pays nothing as yet for its support, and until the Road is completed and in use, provision must be made to meet the interest accruing upon it.

The committee have examined the office of the Treasurer, his books, vouchers and statements, and report that they are correct. The examination of the Comptroller's office is not yet finished, but a special report will soon be made.

The committee have examined the contract made by the Treasurer, with the Bank of the Republic in the city of New York, and approve it. They have inquired into the responsibility of this Bank, and its management, and recommend a resolution in relation to the same, which is herewith submitted.

The committee have examined that portion of the Treasurer's report relating to the sale of our State bonds, and have had before them letters from gentlemen in the city of New York, of the highest respectability, upon the same matter, and they take pleasure in expressing the opinion, that the management of the Treasurer in these negotiations, has been judicious and discreet, and has done ample justice to the public credit of the State.

The bonds that have been delivered to purchasers are numbered, and a statement of them has been kept, from which it will be found that the number of coupons detached and presented for payment of interest corresponds with the bonds already disposed of.

The committee are of opinion, and so state, that an increase of taxation is necessary to meet the demands upon the Treasury now subsisting, and such other as will arise, in all probability, before another session of the General Assembly.

Shall we have recourse to taxation at once, and inform the people that the State shath need of it," or shall we postpone an increase of revenue from this source and resort to the specious but deceptive mode of borrowing for every purpose? No State can refer to her securities with more complacency than can our own; nor are there any where the energies of a people exerted with more commendable spirit for their improvement, than with us. What then shall be our policy? Shall we go into market from year to year and borrow money at home or abroad while we have ample means in the purses of our own people to preserve and uphold our public credit? Justice to that public credit, candor to our constituents, manliness in meeting every responsibility which the exigencies of government place before us—all forbid that we should throw upon a future Assembly the work that can and ought to be accomplished by ourselves.

With these views the committee do not hesitate to recommend an increase of taxation, which is provided for in a bill herewith submitted.

From what source of taxation must the revenue come? Where shall the burden fall? What property ought to pay it? Clearly as it seems to the committee, that interest which most appreciates and advances with the improvement of the State, ought to contribute most to such improvement. If railroads, turnpikes and plank roads are constructed, if canals are cut, if the navigation of our rivers is improved, if our resources, now comparatively unknown to ourselves are developed by private enterprise, aided by a fostering yet wholesome system of legislation, all these contribute in a high degree to the value of our lands and our slaves—to the prices of our grain and our provision—but they add nothing to money at interest where the rate is fixed by law; they add nothing to the value of gold or silver plate, nothing to salaries and professional incomes, or but little; nor do they lessen in any degree the convenience and utility of such vehicles as in our revenue law are styled pleasure carriages.

The committee do not propose to reduce the tax upon the items last named, but allude to them in this connexion for the sake of illustration.

According to the present rate of taxation, a lawyer or physician, with an income of $2000, pays an annual State tax of $9 on his income, while a wealthy planter of the State with 45 black polls at 20 cents on the poll, pays just $9 on that property.

What has been said in relation to land and slaves, forms an inconsiderable part of the argument in favor of the taxation. Land is the fixed capital of the State—the great improvable and permanent property of our citizens—the support and the basis of every other interest. Slaves in many sections give to this its availibility as a source of productiveness and of private revenue, while in many other and large parts of the State, our sturdy white population are at the same time the owners and the tillers of the soil.

The committee, finding that an additional amount of revenue must be raised, have selected these as two subjects of taxation, not doubting that the call of the State will be promptly and cheerfully met by her generous and patriotic sons.

$100 of money at interest brings $6 to the lender, on which he pays 18 cents to the State, while $100 in land pays 6 cents. In this connection it is worthy of remark, that money at interest in the State pays an amount of revenue equal to two-thirds of the tax upon our immense real estate.

The Committee are of opinion that this source of revenue may be made yet more productive by subjecting to the tax now imposed, all sums from $100 upward; and levying a tax also on nett dividends and profits, from $6 upward. From this change in the present system of revenue, an increase is looked for of $10,000 per annum.

Under a proper assessment of land, with 12 cents on the $100 valuation thereof, an amount may be realized from this source equal to $120,000 00

From 75,000 white polls at 35 cents on the poll,	26,250 00
From 160,000 black polls,	56,000 00
Money at interest,	40,000 00
Sundries, including store tax,	45,000 00
Tax on new subjects not heretofore included in any revenue bill,	65,000 00
Dividends on Railroad, Plankroad, and other productive stocks,	58,434 94
From State bonds belonging to Treasury, as part of income of 1855, from Nov. 1, 1854 to Nov. 1, 1855,	111,000 00
	$521,684 94

A total change is recommended in relation to the tax on merchants, both for the purpose of increasing the revenue, and for the sake of greater uniformity and fairness in the levy. The ad valorem system has been adopted, and provision is made that one-eighth of one per cent. upon the capital invested shall be the tax. If the mercantile interest of the State is assumed for the sake of argument to be twenty-five millions of dollars, then the tax proposed will be $31,250.

This system is preferred, because it operates equally upon every trader, whether his capital be large or small. Under the present law, the highest tax paid by a retail merchant is $20. Under the alteration proposed, a capital of $100,000 will pay $125 00.

The Committee recommend a tax of five per cent. upon all spiritous liquors and wines not of the manufacture of this State. From this source an income is looked for not less than $60,000 per annum. Other articles not of our own growth and manufacture, pay a large sum into our Treasury, and the Committee selecting this as a fit subject of taxation, have reported a bill to that effect.

A change is made in the tax on commission merchants. A tax is laid of five per cent. on all foreign drugs, medicines and nostrums, sent to this State to be sold; and $50 on all non-residents or their agents, selling or offering to sell goods by sample; and $100 on all forwarding express companies.

A tax of $20 on all persons retailing spiritous liquors, wines, or cordials, by a measure less than a gallon, is recommended.

Of the tax on land and polls, it is proposed that 5 cents on the poll and 2 on land be set apart for the Lunatic Asylum, the sum now paid, viz: 1¾ on land, and 5¼ on the poll.

The committee recommend an increase of money paid on entries of vacant land to 15 cents, for any number of acres however large or small.

A radical change is recommended in another part of our revenue system, viz: that taxes be levied and collected in the same year; that lands be assessed every five years, and that a plan be adopted to produce greater uniformity in valuations; all of which is set out in a bill reported heretofore to the Senate.

In twelve months from this time, it is confidently hoped, that the N. C. Railroad will be completed, if the aid asked from the State be given by this Assembly. Should this stock pay two per cent. upon three millions, which may become the State's subscription, this will discharge, in 1856, the interest upon the last million for which the company is asking. Should the hopes of the company be realized, and the road sustain itself, paying its expenses and the interest upon the State bonds, the Treasury will be relieved of a heavy charge, and a good be accomplished for our people which they and their posterity will feel and appreciate in this and in future time.

If the recommendations of the committee be adopted, we shall have an income never less than $400,000 per annum, and with all this addition to our means that may be looked for in the future, the wants of the Treasury may be supplied, the expenses of the State Government and the contributions and the aid given in the prosecution of public works amply provided for, until those works, when completed, shall provide for themselves, and exhibit their high, their grand moral effect in binding together with bars of iron and with hooks of steel, all the members of our common mother in their interests, their affections, their hopes and their aspirations.

Respectfully submitted,

J. G. SHEPHERD, *Chairman.*

MARRIED,

Near Rockingham, Richmond county, by Rev'd R. Leiheiter, Mr. THOS. C. LEAK to Miss PATTIE WALL, daughter of Mial Wall, Esq.

On Thursday evening, the 11th inst., at John C. Smith's, Esq., near Springfield, Richmond, by the Rev. Thomas Gibson, Mr. ANDREW H. ADAMS, of Marlboro' District, S. C., to Miss MARGARET JANE SMITH.

In Montgomery county, on the 30th ult., by E. G. L. Barringer, Esq., Mr. JOHN K. SCARBROUGH to Miss ELIZA RICHARDSON, all of Montgomery.

DIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 30th Dec. last, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. CATHARINE REGAN, consort of Bryant Regan. The deceased had been a communicant of the Baptist Church forty years, during which time she lived a pious and upright life, being ever ready and desirous to forward the cause of Christ's kingdom and using all her powers in suppressing vice and immorality. During her illness, which lasted 11 days, she bore up with christian fortitude, and just before her spirit winged its way to glory, she called her children, three of whom were present, to her bedside, and requested them to meet her in heaven. She leaves a numerous connection to lament her loss.

"Let sickness blast, let Death devour,
If Heaven must recompense our pain,
Perish the grass and fade the flower,
If firm the word of God—remain."—[Com.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Cape Fear Line.] Jan'y 15, Str Flora McDonald, with goods for J McInnis, J Worth & Sons, J M Worth & Co, M W McNair & Co, W R Valentine, W R Smith, A A McKethan, Worth & Utley, G W Williams & Co, A A F Sowell & Bro, Lucas & Haywood, J Gluyas, C A Brown, A Graham, H W Black, Bryan, Kelly & Co, S J Hinsdale, W A Martin, & Sons, Cross Creek Co. W Draughon, H J Powell, Union Co, E & B Gaither, J J Gilc J Martine, J S Wear, W Prior.

[Latterloh & Co's Line.] Jan'y 17, Str Fanny Latterloh, with Passengers, and freight for F Miller, R McNatt, H W Black, Bryant & Pritchett, E J Hale & Son, Ray & Pearce, N Branson.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 18, 1855.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN CUMBERLAND.—In this paper will be found the annual publication of the Board of Common Schools, announcing the appointment of Committee men, &c., &c.

We learn that the Board is encouraged by a gradual improvement in the working of the system. The increased respectability and efficiency of the Teachers, as a class, is not the least gratifying indication of that improvement. During the past year, thirty-five have been examined and found qualified to teach.

The number of children returned in the 77 districts within the county is about 5,000.

Schools have been taught in nearly all the districts, and the amount paid for the support of Schools was $4,760.

GOV. GRAHAM'S SPEECH.—We inadvertently omitted in our last to ask the special attention of our readers to the speech of Gov. Graham on Free Suffrage, and amendments of the State Constitution by Convention, instead of by the Legislature. It is seldom, indeed, that so clear and forcible and dispassionate an argument is heard in our Legislature. The question is shown to be of the utmost importance; and we think we can safely affirm, that if this speech could be read by every voter in the State, there would be no party left in favor of Legislative amendment of the Constitution.

MR. SHEPHERD'S REPORT ON THE STATE FINANCES.—The importance of the subject, and the able, earnest, and frank manner in which it is treated, induce us to copy in full the Report of Mr. Shepherd, Chairman of the Joint Finance Committee of the Legislature. The committee, besides Mr. Shepherd, is composed of the ablest members of both Houses, among whom are Gov. Graham, Mr. Gilmer, Mr. Rayner, Mr. Ashe, Col. Steele, Gen. Patterson, and Mr. Mebane.

It will be seen that the committee does not blink the questions before it, but manfully performs its duty, in proposing such a scale of taxation, upon various subjects, as will meet the wants of the treasury, maintain untarnished the credit of the State, and secure the progress of internal improvements. We doubt not that the Legislature will second the recommendations of the committee; and we have as little doubt that the people will cheerfully do their part in the premises. At present, the idea of even the light taxes to which we are subject is not very pleasant. But the hard times will soon pass away, and then, under the influence of increased and increasing facilities for trade, furnished by those public works which call for the increased rate of taxation, there will doubtless be an increase as well of inclination as of ability to extend a liberal support to our good old mother, and to help her on to that elevated position in the rank of States to which her people and her resources entitle her to aspire.

The committee gives very good and sufficient reasons why land and slaves should bear a fair proportion of the increased taxation. The tax upon them has been heretofore almost nominal, and yet they, of all interests, are most benefitted by the public works upon which the expenditures have been made, to produce a necessity for increased taxes. The other objects, either of increased or of new taxation, are trifling, except that proposed on foreign liquors and wines, from which it is proposed to collect a tax of $60,000. As to which we fully concur with the committee.

By all means make them pay.

But for the details we refer to the Report. The accompanying bill we have not seen.

SENATOR BIGGS.—We refer our readers to the scene in the Senate, detailed by two occasional correspondents in Raleigh, who have our thanks for thus giving us a view of that grave body. When it is recollected that Mr. Biggs was the author of the Locofoco platform, under which many of the people of the West were induced to vote for Bragg as a friend to the Western Extension, the feeling of that section of the State at his present course may be anticipated.

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—This venerable and excellent paper comes to us considerably improved, being about a third larger than heretofore. This is the first change made in its appearance for many years—perhaps twenty-five. We well remember when it was enlarged to its late dimensions. Being then the largest newspaper in the world, its size in inches was published all over the country, as wonderful. That was before the day of power presses and machine paper mills, and the Intelligencer was made as large as paper could be made, or presses could be worked, by hand.

We have now before us, copies of the Intelligencer printed in 1809, 1811, and 1812. They are a curiosity. Less than half the size of the present paper, printed on a coarse yellow paper, scarcely fit for wrapping paper, and far inferior to that in which we pack our papers, they are in strong contrast with the present beauty of paper, typography, and press work, as well as in the absence of editorial matter; but most of all, perhaps, in the small number of advertisements. Times have changed. We trust that this improvement in the Intelligencer is a sign that they have improved pecuniarily with the veteran and accomplished Editors.

DIVIDEND.—The Milton Savings Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, now worth, says the Chronicle, $125.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

RALEIGH, Jan. 15, 1854.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—Quite an animated debate sprang up in the Senate to-day upon the Western extension of the N. C. Rail Road. Several amendments were offered: some adopted, some rejected, some withdrawn. When the bill was put upon its 2d reading—vote about to be taken—Mr. Fisher rose and spoke about five minutes. He said that there was no need of his making any remarks, as he presumed every man's mind was made up on the subject of the Eastern and Western extension. He read the resolutions of both Whig and Democratic Conventions last winter, and contended that they were bound to carry them out.

Mr. Cherry rose and remarked, that he was glad that his friend from Rowan alluded to those two platforms, for he was the author of the Whig resolutions, and was willing then to stand upon them and carry them out to the letter; and if he was not mistaken his friend Mr. Biggs was the author of the Democratic platform, and he wished to know if he was then willing to stand up to his pledge. It was a doubt in his section whether they would do it, but he hoped they would, and that there would be no division in the East as to Internal Improvement. He would follow the lead of his friend from Martin, though he was not in the habit of following in his wake, and did hope he would not take water.

The gentleman from Martin rose very reluctantly, and said he would define his position, but thought it was a desire on the part of Mr. C. to draw him out. But, said he, I will not flinch. I am opposed to the Road out and out, and am not willing to incur a debt upon the State; and if it was any gratification to his friend from Bertie, he would take water.

Mr. Fisher remarked that he was truly sorry that his friend from Martin had taken the position he had. This thing had been thrown into the teeth of the Democrats in the West, that they have made promises that they would not stand up to. And the course of the gentleman had proven the matter to a demonstration, that the Democracy of the East was opposed to Internal Improvements.

With all the eloquence of the U. S. Senator he could not rally his party. The bill passed its 2d reading, 33 to 14. Gen. Person, the Senator from Northampton, (Bragg's county,) voted against the bill.

Now who will those people sustain, Bragg, or Person and Biggs, now the Senator of the whole State?—a man, I must say, narrow-minded and sectional in his views. Even Holden, with all his effrontery, cannot and does not justify Biggs. If the election was now to come off, Biggs could not get the nomination by half.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—GENT'N:—Quite a sensation was created in the Senate Chamber yesterday in a debate on the Bill for the extension of the North Carolina Road, West. Mr. Cherry of Bertie, brought the question direct and personally upon Mr. Biggs of Martin, U. S. Senator elect, whether he would vote for the measure or not. Mr. Biggs replied that he would represent the sentiments of his Constituents as he understood them; and painful as it was for him to differ with many of his Democratic friends, sustaining the relation he did to them as their U. S. Senator elect, yet he would not vote for the Bill.

Whereupon, Mr. Fisher of Salisbury said he regretted the course of Mr. Biggs. That he had given the Whigs an opportunity of saying they were right in maintaining throughout the late campaign, that the Internal Improvement plank in the Democratic Platform did not mean what it professed. And his conduct now was in opposition to the declarations of his own party friends. At which point Mr. Cherry of Bertie slyly remarked, that probably Mr. Fisher was mistaken. That as Mr. Biggs was the Chairman who reported the Democratic Platform, he best knew what it meant, and he, Cherry, had always maintained it meant just what Mr. Biggs now by his vote said it did.

Upon which Mr. Wilder of Wake, hitherto hide bound on this subject, said he hoped the Bill would pass. Justice to the west demanded it.

By this time Mr. Biggs had gained his breath, and supposing he had found a weak point in Cherry, (who had reserved to himself the right to vote against it on the third reading unless the Bill was amended in some particulars,) Biggs in reply to a charge Cherry had made that the Senator from Martin had taken water, said that Cherry too had taken water. To which Cherry replied, those who know me best know I never take water; but the Senator from Martin will take it any time. I *will* vote for the Bill! will Mr. Biggs say as much? Breathless suspense for two minutes, but the U. S. Senator elect hung his head, and many of his party friends regretted that they had elected such a man to succeed Mr. Badger.

To-day the Bill for constructing a Rail Road from Fayetteville to Greensboro', came up in the Senate on its second reading, and I am sorry to say was lost by a vote of 22 to 27.

It was ably and eloquently advocated by Mr. Gilmer of Greensborough, in a speech of much power. Your Senator, Gov. Winslow also addressed the Committee in an able speech abounding with statististical information. He was listened to with marked attention throughout, and by his happy effort secured to the measure some votes. I yet hope he will be able to carry it through the Senate. Should it fail, it will not be because it has not able, eloquent and influential advocates.

It is said that the Council of Know Nothings is in session here this week, and that delegates are in attendance from many parts of the State, your Town included.

From our Raleigh Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Jan'y 16.

MESSRS: EDITORS: I am sorry that my letters so often fail to reach you in time to be useful to your readers; I assure you I have at all times deposited them in the office at this place in time to reach you.

The House of Commons has been dull to-day, almost confined to the consideration of local matters. I make note of the following:

Mr. Mebane introduced a bill authorizing the State to subscribe for 400 shares in the Gulf and Graham Plankroad for its completion.

The bill authorizing a two weeks' Term of Superior Courts in New Hanover was lost.

The following among other bills and Resolutions passed their 3d reading:—

A House bill incorporating the town of Warsaw.

Also, a bill incorporating the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

Also, a bill for the protection of sheep. Makes the owner of vicious *sheep killing* dogs responsible for damage. This is friend Cameron's dog-law. I believe the bill provides that the *ignorance* or *previous good habits* of the dog shall be no exemption!

Considerable discussion was had on the subject of prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It arose on a bill for the better regulation of the town of Henderson, in which a clause had been recommended to be stricken out by the Committee, wherein the power of licensing was vested in the Commissioners. Mr. Amis, of Granville, stated that, with the exception of four, every voter in the town had petitioned that the power be so vested. Mr. Bullock, his colleague, was opposed out and out to prohibition in any case. At the instance of Mr. Amis, the bill was laid on the table for the present.

The bill amending the Charter of Davidson College, in which was a provision prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to students of said Institution within five miles of the same, was read the third time. Mr. J. H. White, of Gaston, opposed the bill on principle. After being debated, the bill was rejected by a small majority.

The next debate on the same subject arose on a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to Free Negroes, making it a penal offence at the pleasure of the Court. Mr. J. Barnes opposed the bill; so did Mr. Singeltary—he thought there were many honorable free negroes and it would be wrong to prohibit them from purchasing liquor. He spoke not as a friend of free negroes or Maine Law. Mr. Norment was opposed to the bill. He argued that if a free negro was to be engaged in ditching with the water up to his knees, it would be morally wrong to prohibit him from obtaining the necessary stimulus, and he might die for the want of it. Messrs. Jordan and Smith favored the bill. They argued that the liberty given free negroes to trade in intoxicating liquors was one great cause of the ruin brought upon the slave population. The vote was not taken.

In the SENATE, the bill to prevent the felling of timber in Haw River and Alamance, in Alamance county, passed its third reading.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of the bill chartering the Fayetteville and Greensboro' railroad. Mr. Gilmer advocated the bill in an able manner at some length. The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. McDowell being called to the chair. Mr. Winslow of Cumberland pressed the claims of the bill in an able argument before the committee. The Senate then rejected the bill by the following vote:—

AYES.—Messrs. Ashe, Boyd, Cherry Christian, Coleman, Cunningham, Davis, Faison, Fisher, Freeman, Gilmer, Graham, Graves, Haughton, Hoke, Lane, McDowell, Mills, Morisey, J. W. Thomas, W. H. Thomas and Walker.—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Biggs, Bower, Brogden, Clark, Collins, Drake, Eaton, Fennell, Fonville, Herring, Jones, McClees, Martin, Mitchell, Oldfield, Person, Rayner, Sanders, Speight, Taylor, Tayloe, Wilder, Wiggins, Willey, Winslow of Pasquotank, and Wood.—27.

Mr. Rayner having voted in the majority, moved a reconsideration of the vote and then moved to lay his motion on the table, which prevailed; and so the subject will be called up again.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, Free Suffrage was taken up; and he moved to amend the first section as follows:—Every free white man, over 21 years of age,—native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and having resided in the State twelve months immediately preceding the Election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for Senator in the District in which he resides. The Senate adjourned without any action being taken.

A great many engrossed bills from the Senate —the Revised Laws—were passed the third time in the House during the Afternoon Session. This heavy job progresses more rapidly than was anticipated.

Yours, Q. IN THE CORNER.

RALEIGH, Wednesday, Jan'y 17.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The Senate committee on Internal Improvement, through Mr. Fisher, reported a bill authorizing the State to subscribe for stock in the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road.

The chief subject claiming the attention of the Senate was Free Suffrage. As usual there was discussion and wrangling. Mr. Boyd's amendment, reported in our last, passed by a vote of ayes 29, noes 21. It will be understood that this cuts off and makes null the amendment of Mr. Haughton, so far as the House of Commons is concerned.

Mr. Thomas of Davidson moved to amend so that no one convicted of felony or infamous crime in a foreign country, or convicts fleeing from justice, shall vote for members of either House of the General Assembly; which was rejected, ayes 25, noes 27.

Mr. McCleese moved to amend by providing that no one shall be permitted to vote unless he shall have paid public taxes within the year; which was also rejected.

The bill then passed its 3d reading—ayes 35, noes 15. Mr. Thomas of Jackson, voted in the negative, besides which there was no change from the vote on the 2d reading.

No subject of general importance was considered in the House of Commons, yet a large amount of business was transacted, being private bills and engrossed bills of the Revised Statutes.

Unfavorable reports were made on Mr. J. G. Bynum's Free Banking Bill; and on the bills to charter Banks at Halifax, Salem and Shelby.

A favorable report on a Bank at Salisbury.

By Mr. G. M. White, a bill for the better regulation of the town of Elizabethtown.

The bill authorizing a two weeks' term of Superior Court in New Hanover was amended so as to provide that the Judge shall not receive any extra compensation for the additional week, and so passed its 3d reading.

The bill to prohibit free negroes from trading in spiritous liquors, was rejected—68 to 45.

So they can still induce slaves to steal; and, backed by mean white men, still inflict the curse of drunkenness on the slave population and depreciate their value 25 or 50 per cent.

The two Houses are in collision on the bill concerning crimes and punishments. The House amended the bill so as to require witnesses to confront the accused in open Court, instead of depositions being received. The Senate refused to concur in the amendment; and the House refused to recede. Who shall back out?

The Act authorizing a Geological and Mineralogical Survey was repealed by the House by almost a unanimous majority. Adieu! adieu! faithful, exploring Ebenezer Emmons! The Legislature goes in for retrenchment and reform.

Q IN THE CORNER.

MR. SOULE HAS RESIGNED!—We are thankful to say, that the last steamer brought the resignation of Mr. Soule as Minister to Spain. And the President forthwith nominated, on Monday last, the Hon. John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky, to succeed him. No doubt the Senate will instantly confirm the nomination, being glad enough no doubt to get rid of Mr. Soule.

This resignation may possibly have been caused by the proceedings in the Spanish Cortes on the 19th ult., which we find translated and published in the National Intelligencer.

A member having interrogated the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the subject of the Black Warrior affair and the reports relative to the sale of Cuba to the United States, the Minister replied,—

"All that I can say is, and I say it most distinctly and emphatically, that the sale of the island of Cuba would be the sale of Spanish honor itself! [A burst of loud and prolonged applause.] The Cabinet of the Duke of Victory will never consent to it; never! [These words, pronounced with great animation and force, are again covered with applause.]

"M. d'Albaida: I concur with and adopt the generous language of Monsieur the Minister of State. Upon this question we are all Spaniards. [Yes, yes.] America only wants Cuba in order to make of it another slave State. The true mode of putting a final stop to her pretentious would be to proclaim the emancipation of the slaves in our colonies. [Sensation.] I seize this occasion to declare that the Spanish Democracy has nothing in common with the policy of the United States. The United States declared at first that they meant to come up to the assistance of European liberty. Vain protestations! Nothing has come of it; absolutely nothing. [Noise.] Nothing unless it be, from time to time a few speeches, of which we can make nothing. [Laughter.] Therefore, I repeat it, and I wish to be well understood, we have had nothing and we have nothing in common with the policy of the United States. [Approbation.]

"M. de la Sagra concurs with M. d'Albaida in the sentiments expressed by him in favor of the abolition of slavery, but thinks that this is a matter that should be made the subject of deep and long reflection.

"M. Olozaga: I propose to the Chamber the following order of the day:

"The Chamber declares that it has heard with the most lively satisfaction the patriotic language uttered by Monsieur the Minister of the State, and passes to the order of the day." [Cries from all quarters of yes, yes!]

"M. Olozaga: I well knew in advance that upon this question there could not be two opinions in a Spanish Parliament; and I am proud to be the organ for proposing the formula by which the Constituent Cortes will give expression to its so profound and legitimate satisfaction. [Yes, yes; let us vote!]

"M. Olozaga's resolution was carried by a unanimous vote!

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH Term of this Institution will commence on 15th January, 1855, under the superintendence of CHARLES CLARK, A. M., assisted by an able corps of instructers.

TERMS PER SESSION:	
Tuition in Preparatory Department,	$8 00
" College course,	15 00
Music on Piano,	20 00
" Guitar,	15 00
French,	10 00
Painting,	10 00
Board at Steward's Hall, per month,	7 00

Mr. Neill Alford, of Marion Dist. S. C., having taken charge of the Steward's Hall, the Trustees have full confidence that the duties will be discharged satisfactorily. M. C. McNAIR, Sec'y.

Jan'y 12, 1855. 66*1m

COUNTY CREDITORS.

ALL persons who have claims against the County of Cumberland, are requested to present them to Jno. McLaurin, Clerk of the Committee, on or before the 1st day of February next. Unless they do so, their claims will not be passed upon the present year.

And all officers of the County aforesaid, Receivers of Public Moneys, are hereby required to have their accounts and vouchers, ready to be audited by the Committee on that day, as required by Law. The Committee will hold their meetings at the Office of the County Court Clerk.

G. DEMING,
J. W. STRANGE,
JAS. McKETHAN,
Committee of Finance.

Jan'y 9, 1855. 66*tlF

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by James Wood, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall at the request of the said James Wood, offer for sale, on Saturday the 3d day of February next, a Tract of Land containing 800 acres, situated in Robeson county, on the road leading to Floral College, three miles from Lumberton, adjoining the lands of Thomas J. Morisey, Simon Caldwell, and others, and being the same on which said Wood now resides.

There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling and out-houses, and a well of as good water as any in the county.

About 150 acres are opened and under cultivation, and the balance is well timbered and valuable for Turpentine.

This Tract lies 1½ miles from a good landing on Lumber River. The Title is believed to be indisputable.

The sale will take place on the premises at 12 o'clock.

Terms $1000 cash, the balance on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the purchaser giving Bonds with approved Security and title executed on the day of sale. Possession will be given immediately.

On the same day at 11 o'clock, before the door of the Court House in Lumberton I shall sell for CASH, the interest of said Wood in Lots Nos. 85, 86, 87, 88, in the Town of Lumberton.

R. S. FRENCH, Trustee.

Jan'y 12, 1855. 66*ts

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

1,000 SPIRITS TURPENTINE

CASKS now on hand and for sale at $2 25 Cash. Interest will be charged on acc'ts for Bbls. after 30 days.

Orders for Bbls. left at the Stores of Messrs. Cook & Johnson or Jas. G. Cook, Esq. will be attended to.

ALSO,

$25,000 BRICK will be ready for delivery [illegible] from my Brick Yard in Campbellton.

G. W. LAWRENCE.

Mary's Garden, Sept. 25, 1854. 86*tf

INTERESTING FROM THE CRIMEA.

The following is an extract of a private letter from an intelligent American addressed to a gentleman in Washington:—*Nat. Int.*

PARIS, Dec. 28, 1854.

I have had a long and interesting conversation with an officer of high rank who has just returned from the Crimea. He tells me that, including the Turks, there will be at this time one hundred and twenty-five thousand men in the Allied army before Sebastopol, and that they must send fifty thousand more to Perekop to shut out reinforcements coming to the Russians, for the belief now is that the place can only be taken by starvation. He says; "if we take the outworks we have no Sebastopol even on the south side, as the Russians have erected new and very powerful forts to protect the city." These forts are stronger than those which the Allies have been attacking for months. As to the reports of the town being in ruins, houses demolished, streets encumbered by dead bodies, &c., there is not one word of truth in them. The *Allies are, in fact, the besieged.* They are in a valley with heights so strongly fortified that their position is impregnable, and an army of five hundred thousand men could not drive them out, though the Russians frequently bayonetted their very sentinels. There are very few Russian deserters or prisoners; they fight with great courage and die like soldiers. If the Russian officers and army had the same military talent and knowledge of war as the Allies, the latter would have been obliged to re-embark. In the last battle, if the two Russian generals (whom the Emperor has since disgraced) had followed up their first success, the victory, and a very decided one, would have been on the other side. At present the Allies cannot retreat from the Crimea; they must drive the Russians out, though it may cost them from one to two hundred thousand men, with an attending expense which is almost incredible, and probably will lead to a general war against them and the destruction of Turkey.

The typhus fever rages in the Turkish camp, and the cholera has re-appeared in that of the Allies. The weather was frightful, attended with heavy rain, severe cold, and raging winds; all of which may be expected to continue for nearly three months longer. All these plagues combined destroy a great number of lives. Sickness prevails to an alarming extent, and the recoveries are comparatively but few, as the hospital accommodations are both limited and inferior.

The English suffer more than the French. They have but few tents, have not the same care, and support the fatigues and dangers with less patience. Both officers and men complain bitterly. The English are very brave, and go into battle as if on parade; receive two or three rounds from the enemy before they come into contact, as they move like a wall; and are soldiers of 'ancient days," without the improvement of modern times. The French, on the contrary, never give the Russians a chance for more than one, if even one, fire before they are at them; nor are they ever surprised. Their 'soldiers of Africa', have been accustomed to ambuscades and surprises, and are always on the alert; but it is the contrary with the English, who have twice been surprised, and suffered severely in consequence, and on one occasion, would have been annihilated but for the rapid advances of the French to their assistance. They are gloomy, dissatisfied, and have "nothing comfortable," as they bitterly complain. The French eat, fight, and laugh; they laugh even at the awkwardness of their allies, and go into battle as if they were going to a dance. The English have made little or no improvement in modern warfare, but their courage is indomitable. A fearful future is before the Allies, but they must however, conquer, or the result will be dreadful.

The London Times' correspondence has the following account of distress among the allies.

CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Dec 4.

If any of our great geologists want to test the truth of their theories respecting the appearance of the primeval world, or are desirous of ascertaining what sort of view Noah might have had when he looked out of the ark from Ararat, they cannot do better than come out here at once. The whole plateau on which stands "the camp before Sebastopol"—the entire angle of land from Balaklava round to Kherson, and thence to the valley of Inkermann—is fitted at the moment for the reception and delectation of any number of ichthyos, suri, sauri, and crocodiles. It is a vast black, dreary wilderness of mud, dotted with little lochs of foul water, and seamed by dirty brownish and tawny-colored streams running down to and along the ravines. "Chaos has come again," or rather has just departed from the scene. A grand plateau of bog, varying in depth from a foot to two feet, extends from the valley of Inkermann to the sea at Balaklava. It is trodden into holes in every direction by the hoofs of mules, horses, and camels. It is scarred deeply by the wheels of carts and arabas, and the white tents dotting its surface, and a few white scattered farm-houses, and the snug quarters of Lord Raglan contrast strongly with the black profound amid which they rear their straight outlines. All over its surface are strewed the carcasses of horses and miserable animals torn down by dogs and smothered in mud. Vultures sweep over the mounds in flocks; carrion crows and "birds of prey obscene" hover over their prey, menace the hideous dogs who are feasting below, or sit in gloomy dyspepsia, with drooped head and drooping wing, on the remnants of their banquet. It is over this ground, gained at last by great toil and loss of life on the part of the starving beasts of burden, that man and horse have to struggle from Balaklava for some four or five miles with the hay and corn, the meat, the biscuit, the pork, which form the sustenance of our army. Every day this toil must be undergone, for we are fed, indeed, by daily bread, and only get half rations of it. Horses drop exhausted on the road, and their loads are removed and added to the burdens of the struggling survivors; then, after a few efforts to get out of their slough of despond, the poor brutes succumb and lie down to die in their graves. Men wade and plunge about and stumble through the mud with muttered imprecations, or sit down on a projecting stone exhausted, pictures of dirt and woe unutterable. Sometimes on the route the overworked and sickly soldier is seized with illness, and the sad aspect of a fellow-countryman dying before his eyes shocks every passer-by—the more because aid is all but hopeless and impossible. Officers in huge sailor boots, purchased at Balaklava for about five times the proper price, trudge on earnestly in the expectation of being able to carry back to their tents the pot of preserved meat or the fowl, bought at a fabulous cost in that model city of usurydom, before the allotted portion of wood under the cooking tins has been consumed. It requires a soldier's eye to tell captains from corporals now, mounted on draggle-tailed and unkempt ragged ponies covered with mud. They are hairy and muddy, as the police reports would say—in short, "wearing the air of foreigners;" but the vast majority of them are the noblest, cheeriest bravest fellows in Europe—men who defy privation, neglect, storm and tempest; who, in the midst of difficulties, rarely despond and never despair, and who comfort and animate by the brightest examples of courage and high valor, of constancy and unflinching resolution, the gallant fellows around them.

The siege operations have been sometimes completely, sometimes partially suspended, and the attack on Sebastopol has languished. Neither guns nor ammunition could be brought up to the batteries. The number of heavy guns, the quantity of shot, shell, and powder landed on the beach daily are enormous, but they lie there with no present prospect of being moved to the point.

The mortality among the Turks has now assumed all the dimensions of a plague. Every sense was offended and shocked by the display, day after day, in the streets, of processions of men bearing half-covered corpses on litters, at the busiest hours of the day; and Col. Daveney at last gave orders, or rather granted permission, that the Turks should bury their dead on the hill-side, over the town. Yesterday, ere evening, upwards of seventy bodies were carried to their long home and deposited in their shallow graves, not above a few inches deep, and were left with a shovelful or two of earth and pebbles over them, as close together as they could be packed. To-day the same process is going on. I can count thirty-five bodies already on the ground, and it is early in the day. Over the hill-side come men bearing more litters. As the result of such a mode of burial would be the outbreak of some all-destroying pestilence, the commandant of the place has ordered it to be discontinued, and the Turks must in future bury their dead outside the town in the valley, in graves four feet deep.

General Scott on the Eastern War.—The agreeable and well-informed Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes as follws:

"I had recently the pleasure of hearing the criticism of Gen. Scott on the war in the Crimea. I look upon Scott as one of the great captains of the age, and I listened with great interest to his ideas. He says the allies committed a great blunder in delaying the attack upon Sebastopol as long as they did; that, immediately after the raising of the siege of Silistria, they should have attacked Sebastopol, at which time there was a comparatively small force in the Crimea, that the allies cannot take Sebastopol unless they receive reinforcements, giving them a superiority of force to the extent of from thirty to fifty per cent., that the Russian regular soldiers are the best troops in the world for defence; they never fly, but perish unless ordered to retreat. He thinks the allies labor under a great disadvantage in having two commanding general-; that the road to victory is through unity of design. The inference I would draw from General Scott's ideas is, that Sebastopol will not be taken; for I doubt whether the allies can throw such a preponderance of force there as is necessary. The General further said, that the allies could not re-embark now without immense loss of men, and all the materials of war in camp except the weapons in their hands."

"The noblest army," says the London Times, "England ever sent from her shores, has been sacrificed to the grossest mismanagement. Incompetency, lethargy, aristocratic hauteur, official indifference, favor, routine, perverseness and stupidity, reign, riot and revel in the camp before Sebastopol, in the harbor of Balaklava, in the hospitals of Scutari—and how much nearer home we do not venture to say. We say it with the extremest reluctance no one sees or hears any thing of the Commander-in-chief. Officers who landed on the 14th of September, and have been incessantly engaged in all the operations of the siege, are not even acquainted with the face of their Commander."

Eclipses in the Year 1855.—There will be this year four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon:—

The first—A total eclipse of the moon, May 1, at 10 o'clock 58 minutes, in the evening; visible.

The second—A partial eclipse of the sun, May 19, at 9 o'clock 9 minutes, in the evening; invisible here. Only visible towards the North Pole, Greenland, and the north part of North America, latitude 60 and 61.

The third—A total eclipse of the moon, October 25, at 2 o'clock 35 minutes in the morning, invisible.

The fourth—A partial eclipse of the sun, November 9, at 3 o'clock 39 minufes, in the afternoon; invisible here, and only visible at the South Pole.

Newspaper Facts.—There are sixteen million, fifty thousand, four hundred and sixty newspapers printed in the course of a year in the City of Albany. This is 321 to each inhabitant, or more than one to each person every week-day in the year. "The man that don't take the papers"—does not live in Albany.

The people of the Union spend in a year for newspapers $15,000,000, or would if they all paid their debts.

The newspapers that they read if all put together in a continuous string, would reach more than ten times round the world, and weigh seventy million pounds! If they were spread out to dry they would more than cover the whole District of Columbia like a blanket.

The origin of newspapers is traced to Italy. The first in England appeared during the reign of "good Queen Bess," at the time of the Spanish Armada. It was named "Ye Englishe Mercurie," imprinted in London by Her Highness's printer in 1588. Franklin's "Boston News Letter" was the first in America. It commenced in 1704. A hundred years ago there were not more than twenty-five published in America.

Albany Evening Jour., Jan. 15.

The Dean Cotton.—Messrs. May, Vanhook & Co., of New Orleans, sold there on the 12th inst, a lot of fifteen bales of cotton, from the plantation of Colonel John M. Burke, of Wilcox county, Ala., at sixteen cents per pound. This cotton is the product of the Ocean or Dean Seed, ginned on the Parkhurst Roller Gin. The Delta says the staple of the cotton is unusually long and beautiful.

As this cotton is destined to be extensively cultivated in this State, and everything relating to it is important to the planting community, we are sure Col. Burke will pardon us for the use we make of a letter addressed to us, dated New Orleans, Dec. 12:

"You will perceive by the Delta of this date," remarks Col. B., "that I had a lot of cotton sold yesterday for sixteen cents, in this market, the product of the Dean Seed. I feel a little proud that Alabama has beaten, so far, Louisiana or Mississippi. My cotton is said by the Brokers to be the finest article ever offered in this market. My entire crop is of this kind, and I have made from 500 to 2,000 pounds to the acre. The only extra expense was the investment of $300 for a Parkhurst Gin, made by Frazier, of Montgomery. One bale of this yields, in cash, as much as two of common cotton. The staple of the Dean Cotton is but little inferior to Sea Island. It fills up a vacuum between the common and Sea Island, that the manufacturing world is much in need of.

To Remove Ink-Stains from Cloth.—The moment the ink is spilt, take a little milk and saturate the stain; soak it up with a rag, and apply a little more milk, rubbing it well in. In a few minutes the ink will be completely removed.

Lieut. Maury, of the U. S. Navy, has received a new honor in being elected an associate member of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Belgium.

STEAM—A MIRACLE.

Sir Ralph Woodford told us that when his steamer was first started, (in Trinidad,) he and a large party, as a mode of patronizing the undertaking, took a trip of pleasure in her, through some of the Bocas of the main ocean. Almost every one got sick outside, and as they returned through the Boca Grande, there was no one on deck but the man at the helm and himself. When they were in the middle of the passage, a small privateer, such as commonly infested the gulf during the troubles in Columbia, was seen making all sail for the shore of Trinidad. Her course seemed unaccountable; but what was their surprise when they observed that, on nearing the coast the privateer never tacked, and finally, that she ran herself directly on shore, the crew at the same time leaping out over the bows and sides of the vessel, and scampering off as if they were mad, some up the mountains, and others into the thickets. This was so strange a sight, that Sir Ralph Woodford ordered the helmsman to steer for the privateer, that he might discover the cause of it. When they came close, the vessel appeared deserted. Sir Ralph went on board of her, and after searching various parts without finding any one, he at length opened a little cabin, and saw a man lying on a mat evidently with some broken limb. The man made an effort to put himself in a posture of supplication; he was pale as ashes, his teeth chattered and his hair stood on end. "Misericordia! misericordia! Ave Maria!" faltered forth the Columbian. Sir Ralph asked the man what was the cause of the strange conduct of the crew:

"Misericordia!" was the only reply.

"*Sabe is quien soy?*"—(Do you know who I am?)

"*El—el—O Senor! misericordia! Ave Maria,*" answered the smuggler.

It was a considerable time before the fellow could be brought back to his senses, when he gave his account of the matter; that thew saw a vessel, apparently following them, with only two persons on board, and steering without a single sail, directly in the teeth of the wind, current and tide:

Against the breeze, against the tide,
She steadied on with upright keel

That they knew no ship could move in such a course by human means; that they heard a deep roaring noise, and saw an unusual agitation of the water, which their fear magnified; finally, that they concluded it to be a supernatural appearance, accordingly drove their vessel ashore in an agony of terror, and escaped as they could; that he himself was not able to move, and that when he heard Sir Ralph's footsteps, he verily and indeed believed that he was fallen into the hands of the Evil Spirits.—*Coleridge's West Ends.*

ILLUMINATION UNDER WATER.

The subject of artificial illumination is one which of late years has occupied the attention of men of science. Aside from the pleasant interest to be derived from the experimental investigations in this branch of science, its practical utility in its application to the diversified uses to which man applies light, renders the subject an important one. In the numerous applications recently made of the functions or qualities of electricity, one of the newest in the use of it is as an agent for producing light at considerable depths under water. We learn from the November number of the American Journal of Science and Arts, that there have been recently some experiments made in illuminating the bottom beneath water. At the Lake D'Enghien, M. Duboseq, the successor of Soleil, performed an experiment of this kind before many competent observers. The electrodes of carbon were placed in a glass globe, being connected with one of Duboseq's regulators, which communicated with the battery by a copper wire covered with gutta percha. The globe, submerged to the depth of 16½ feet, spread light over a circle of sixty-six feet diameter, and it remained constant for two hours, after which the carbon required replacing.

The idea of this process was suggested by an agent of a company that had been engaged in exploring the bottom of the Mediterranean where the battle of Navarino took place. The diver usually remained beneath the water three-quarters of an hour, after which he came up to breathe and rest; his light was an oil lamp placed on the head of the diver, and fed with air proceeding from his respiration, whence it was in a variable current, and was often extinguished, requiring him to go up and relight. Duboseq's arrangement was devised to avoid these inconveniences. It is made light so that the diver may carry it in his hand, and at the same time it is strong and well secured hermetically, to resist a pressure of one hundred and eighty feet of sea water. It consists of a cylinder of strong glass secured to a brass foot and surrounded with a gutta percha sac. The light passes out through a large plano-convex lens, the convexity being inward, the focus being so arranged that the rays escape nearly parallel. As the lamp is moveable, the diver walks about with it and places it where he wishes to make a search; and as it is only necessary to bring the electrodes near one another to light it, the diver need only to turn a small screw to continue the light for two hours which is more than twice as long as he can remain at the bottom.

This beautiful invention supplies a want which has always been felt by persons engaged in operations with the diving bell. A vast quantity of property now lying on the bottom of our large rivers, bays, and lakes may be recovered by the use of submarine armor and these electric lamps. In seeking for nuggets of gold in the deep pools of streams in California, these lamps may also be advantageously employed. They will likewise materially aid the engineer in arranging the foundation of works that are to be erected in deep water. In recovering the body of a person who has been drowned, they will be eminently useful; in short, the introduction into use of this submarine lamp is another of the beautiful contributions that science is constantly offering to man for the promotion of his happiness and prosperity.

The following conversation between a Jew and a South Carolinian at Gibraltar, as related by Borrow, shows that the Southern man is fond of fun abroad, as well as at home. "You live in South Carolina, sir. I hope, sir, you are not a slave proprietor," said the short, fat Jewish personage in a snuff-colored coat, who had offered me the bitters on a previous occasion: "it is a terrible thing to make slaves of poor people, simply because they happen to be black; don't you think so, sir?" "Think so, sir? no sir, I don't think so. I glory in being a slave proprietor; have four hundred black niggers on my estate, sir, near Charleston—flog half a dozen of them before breakfast, merely for exercise. Niggers are only made to be flogged, sir. Try to escape sometimes; set the blood-hounds on their trail, catch them in a twinkling. Used to hang themselves formerly; the niggers thought it a sure way to return to their own country and get clear of me; soon put a stop to that; told them that if any more hanged themselves, I'd hang myself too; follow close behind them, and flog them in their own country ten times worse than in mine. What do you think of that, friend?"

Perhaps the *Tribune* might make some capital out of this story.—*Journal fo Commerce.*

Death of John S. Barbour —The Hon John S. Barbour died at his residence in Culpeper county, Va., on the 12th inst, in the 66th year of his age.

The effects of Fires on Business.—It is a remarkable fact, that the present depressed state of business resembles that of 1837, and seems to have succeeded very similar events. Thus the great fire in this city took place in December, 1835, and the next season, 1836, was a very unfruitful one; after which came the flour riots the succeeding winter, dear provisions, a perfect panic in the money market, and a prostration of all regular business. During the past year, the losses paid by Marine Insurance in this city alone exceed $12,000,000, while the losses by fire, and storms on land, have not been less than $18,000,000; and to crown all, the crops (as in 1836) failed in many extensive districts in our country. We cannot but consider that the great amount of property destroyed by fire is a powerful element in detracting from the wealth of our country, thereby tending to retard its progress, and make our people poorer.

If we allow that only $10,000,000 per annum, have been destroyed by fire since 1836; and this we think is not above the average amount, the sum total is $180,000,000 of solid wealth destroyed in that period—18 years. Houses, goods and grain are solid wealth. Insurance companies do not economise the wealth of our country; the payment of insurance money for property consumed by fire, does not bring back that property to the community; it is gone and never can return. It appears to us that the accumulation of the great losses by fires, experienced in our country must affect all kinds of business; and this, we think, has been overlooked by those papers which have been commenting upon the causes of the present depressed state of business. We say that it is only one element of loss, but a very important one, and we fondly hope that this view of the question may lead to the adoption of more efficient remedies for the prevention of fires.

Scientific American.

According to a development in the *American Organ* of the 15th inst., a defunct *German Abolition paper* in Washington City was recently resuscitated by the aid of government advertising, furnished to it by Col. Forney, on condition that it should oppose Know Nothingism—that said paper received the advertisements proffered to it and had "extras" struck off at the Washington Union office, where the same advertisement had been published—that said German paper distributed these "extras" printed at the Union office and preached anti-Know Nothingism and Abolition.

The testimony in proof of these developments is given by a witness whom the Organ represenis as a gentleman well known in Washington city—has long been a resident there and his character for truth and veracity will not be questioned by any man who knows him. The witness says:

"After the Demokrat had died, the editor told me he had bargained with Mr. Florence, Mr. Forney, and the President, to revive his paper on the following conditions:

"He was to write against the Know Nothings; and after discussion, it was decided, that he might continue anti-slavery sentiments. The party, or Forney, was to give him advertisements enough to sustain the paper, until Congress met, and then money would be raised to continue his paper; and he was employed in translating documents into foreign languages, to be stereotyped for the next Presidential campaign."

"This is what the editor told me. Now, all that I know about the bargain is this: I saw a letter, dated at Philadelphia, from Mr. Florence to the editor of the Demokrat, saying that he had not been able to see Forney, although he was then in Philadelphia, to get an order for the advertisements, but would see him soon.

"A few weeks after, Schmidt (the editor of the Demokrat,) got an advertisement, making five (columns) of the Union newspaper, coming to some seven or eight hundred dollars. He had it printed as an 'extra,' at the Union office. It cost him $48, leaving the balance profit. I saw Forney's check for $250 less $48, the order the editor had given for his printing. (These figures were in pencil on the margin.")

"Schmidt told Janes (your clerk) that he had got $30, and I saw the Marshal hand another draft payable to F. Schmidt, and had it passed to Amos Kendall's account in the Bank of Washington. Well, this editor printed two numbers of his paper and stopped."

The Know-Nothings have already shown considerable strength in the House of Representatives. At the late session, the House passed the Homestead Bill by a large majority, and the other day it was rejected by a considerable vote, thus showing a great change of opinion on the part of the same men in regard to the bill. The cause of the change is simply the objection that members now have to the provision of the bill that gives lands to aliens, or those who are now aliens, and are not yet naturalized. This would show a great deal of strength on the part of the Know-Nothings in the House. The members acting under this influence are not members of the order, but are led to sympathise with it, and perhaps to court it.—*N. Y. Jour. Commerce.*

Land for Sale and Negroes to Hire.

I HAVE a tract of 5000 acres of LAND, with a 20 Bbl. Still and all necessary houses to carry on the Turpentine Business. It is convenient to the Plank Road to haul the Spirits, or to the River for those who may want it for timber. And should the purchaser of the land want he can have for the year 40 NEGROES, also, wagons and mules. If applied for soon a bargain will be given.

Terms very liberal. JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 67-2w

NOTICE

FOR the benefit of those concerned. I shall, on Saturday, 27th Jan'y inst, upon the premises, near Whiteville, Columbus County, expose for sale at public auction, a Steam Saw Mill with Grist Mill attached. The Engine is of thirty horse power, and the Mill in running order. The Shanties will be sold with the mill, and if desired, I will lease for the term of two years the lands which were leased to me at the purchase of the Mill. THEO. M. SIKES.
Whiteville, Jan'y 15. 67-t&m

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The attention of our readers is called to Professor Holloway's Advertisements. The world wide renown of his Pills and Ointment are too well known to require much comment from us; but they are without doubt, the most efficacious remedies for many complaints. Many of our readers have derived immense benefit from using the Pills in cases of bile, and general derangements of the stomach and bowels, and no cutaneous disease can resist the curative powers of the Ointment,—the effect it has on the human frame is certainly astonishing.

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Progress of the Siege—Preparations for Storming. Russian Sorties Continued. Peace Negotiations Delayed. Lord Raglan's Recall Demanded. Warlike Movements in Asia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 17.—The Canada, with dates to the 6th instant, arrived this afternoon.

The war.—There are only two points of interest in the news by the Canada, namely, that the Allies have three hundred guns now ready to open their fire upon Sebastopol, and that after 48 hours' bombardment, they will make an attempt to storm on the southern side. They only await a favorable opportunity to commence.

The second point is that the negotiations at Vienna are further postponed for fourteen days, giving one more hope of peace.

There is but little else of interest from the seat of war.

Scarcely a night passes without some point of the French lines being attacked by sorties which generally costs the assailants dear.

Eight thousand French troops had arrived at the camp between the 13th and the 20th, besides others at Constantinople.

The French, on the 22d, had only 1400 wounded and 1300 sick.

December 25th—Gen. Canrobert writes that he should soon be able to take the offensive. He says, "We can make good our losses more promptly, more solidly than the enemy can and are full of confidence.

The correspondence of the Paris Presse believes that nothing serious can be attempted before the 15th of January.

The London Times has created considerable excitement by advocating, in the boldest terms, the immediate recall of Lord Raglan from the command of the British forces, on the ground of incompetency.

The Times is also vigorously denouncing the present ministry, and indicates the Marquis Dalhousie, the present Governor of India, as the only man capable of filling the position of Minister of War, in the present emergency.

The cotton market was steady, middling quotations had improved; other qualities easier. Middling uplands 4¾. Sales of the week 36,000 bales.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

AT a meeting of the Board of Superintendents of the Common Schools, held January 4th, 1855, the Report of the Chairman, properly certified as correct by the Chairman of the Committee of Finance, was laid before the Board, approved, and ordered to be enrolled.

Edward Lee Winslow was appointed Chairman for the year 1855.

The following Committee men were appointed:

District No. 1—A H Dewar, T W Spence, Charles Harrington.
2—Ellis Rollins, Henry Holleman, Wm D Smith.
3—John A Senter, Allen Betts, Alfred Pegram.
4—T O Johnson, L McKinnie, A Brady.
5—William Sexton, John Green, Willis Johnson.
6—William Gardner, Daniel Cutts, John Love.
7—Daniel McLeod, Wm Barnes, A J Turlington.
8—E Stewart, William H Green, Daniel Stewart.
9—R J Norris, W T Rhodes, Neill Stewart
10—James Hodges, Nathan Tart, Furney Tart.
11—Jonathan Wood, Wm Harris, Lewis Jackson.
12—C Price, Daniel McLeod, Daniel Graham.
13—Levi C Wade, Daniel Bain.
14—John Murphy, John McPhail, Dugald McPhail.
15—Ezekiel King, Farq'd C Armstrong, Jno McPhail.
16—Robert Williams, James Guy.
17—Jno Holmes. Hector Strickland, Reuben Fisher.
18—Newsom Autrey, Wilson Faircloth, Alexander Maxwell.
19—John Murphy, James T Blue, Geo W Holmes.
20—John McDaniel, Randal McDaniel, Jas Evans.
21—Joseph Bullard, M H Seawell, Jona E Averitt.
22—Thos Teabout, Joseph Downing, Isaac T Melvin.
23—D L Smith, D S West, William Davis.
24—John P McLean, Nathan King, M J Buie.
25—Giles Ham, John Colvin, Randal McMillan.
26—Benjamin Smith, James Colvin, Isaac Branch.
27—Henry Elliot, John Elliot.
28—W L Williams, John McNeill, Jr, A S McKay.
29—S D Pipkin, C Parker, Samuel Parker.
30—John L Atkins, Neill McLean, Arch'd Cameron.
31—Neill McLean, Danl C McLean, Malcom McLean.
32—Mark Wade, John L Bethea, Jonathan Holly.
33—James M Turner, Neill Clark, Alex'r Gilchrist.
34—Nathan Butler, Neill Clark, Daniel Lashley.
35—John McRae, Daniel McLean, Alex'r Morrison.
36—Wm McDugald, Alex McPhail, Murdoch McLean.
37—Danl McCormick, A Thomas, Duncan Patterson.
38—Hector McNeill, James S Harrington, Duncan McArthur.
39—Alex M Cameron, Malcom Dove, Angus Munn.
40—S E Johnson, John McDonald, A C Buie.
41—Rob't Smith, Arch'd McCollum, John Smith.
42—Roderick McCrummen, Neill Patterson, Arch'd Patterson.
43—Alex Campbell, John L Campbell, Arch'd Ray.
44—R D Gillis, Rob't Graham, Lauchlin Bethune.
45—W L McDiarmid, Philip McRae, Jno C McLean.
46—
47—Neill Ray, Duncan McLauchlin, Arch'd Ray.
48—Chas Munroe, John Brown, Angus Ray (Mill.)
49—Neill McGugan, Wm McLauchlin, Dan'l Black.
50—Malcom McGregor, John Ray, Alex McDugald.
51—D S McColman, Neill R Blue, David Gillis.
52—Arch'd Buie, Neill McQueen, Job Culbreath.
53—Alex'r McDonald, Wm Adcocks, John R Little.
54—John C Ellis, Jas A Byrne, Rich'd P Freeman.
55—Neill G McNeill, Jno McDonald, Angus McLean.
56—Wm Butler, Isaac Hollingsworth, James Butler.
57—Angus McGill, Jesse Ellis, Malcom McDonald.
58—Jas G Cook, John A Worth, A E Hall.
59—Duncan McArthur, Alexander McPherson, John Gardner.
60—W J Anderson, Isaac B Hawley, John W Baker.
61—E W Barge, J T Warden, W T Frizell.
62—Thos J Johnson, Joseph Arey, Jno P Leonard.
63—James Sundy, Chas D Nixon, Theo Evans.
64—Isham Carver, Zachariah Plummer, Andrew C Ray.
65—Wm McMillan, Rob't McKinnon, David Murphy.
66—
67—Thomas Matthews, Murdoch McLeod.
68—Arch'd Ray, Malcom Gillis, Malcom McInnis.
69—H A Williams, Joseph Adams, William Partin.
70—Chas Munroe, John A McKethan, Neill R Blue.
71—Neill Smith, Sam'l Johnson, Lauchlin Cameron.
72—Jas McKay, Peter Bolton, Hugh McPherson.
73—D P McKethan, Angus Darraeh.
74—William A King, John Cashwell, G Jackson.
75—N H Jones, James Cashwell, Raiford Smith.
76—C H Cofield, Alfred Smith, H S Gower.
77—Henry Averitt, William Carter, Henry Carter.

Balances due the Districts, as follows, Jan'y 1, 1855:

No. 2,	$61 90	No. 26,	$ 1 40	No. 58,	$59 36
3,	47 20	27,	34 00	59,	45
5,	181 20	28,	2 00	60,	71 40
7,	7 80	30,	34 00	61,	66 96
8,	74 80	31,	14 00	62,	100 30
10,	106 00	32,	34 00	63,	280 45
11,	87 67	33,	47 80	65,	7 58
12,	111 10	35,	6 80	66,	66 25
13,	96 90	36,	120 20	67,	46 31
14,	30 00	39,	12 85	68,	13 17
15,	64 00	40,	85	69,	35 67
16,	85 25	45,	34 00	70,	34 00
17,	17 10	46,	12 40	71,	34 00
18,	76 50	49,	4 00	72,	33 00
20,	78 55	52,	65	73,	34 00
22,	57 73	53,	16 45	74,	92 30
23,	18 20	54,	34 00	75,	26 60
24,	35 15	57,	23 20	76,	16 75
25,	67 20				

The following sums due to the Board, Jan'y 1, 1855:

No. 1,	$6 26	No. 21,	95	No. 47,	$6 00
4,	20 60	29,	3 40	51,	2 00
9,	2 05	37,	2 00		
19,	45 56	41,	1 00		$89 82

Resolved, That the following be the boundary of District No. 77: Begin where the line crosses the Wilmington Road, up the road to the Muster District line, thence with that line direct to Cape Fear River.

Petition to divide Nos. 1 and 4 considered and laid on the table.

Petition to divide No. 33 laid on the table, and recommendation that the District have a School in each end.

Mr. Surl's account was referred to the Committeemen in the District.

Resolved, That the apportionment for the year 1855 be $1 for each child; and that all Districts having 40 children, or less than 40, be paid the sum of $40.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Chairman.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 67-6t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 22, 185[illegible]

MAIL CONTRACTS.—The Postmaster G[illegible] has issued Proposals for letting the Mail Contracts in the Southern Division, including N[illegible] Carolina, for four years from the 1st of July [illegible] The service and schedules from this place [illegible] generally the same as heretofore. The following are exceptions:

From Fayetteville, by Little Rockfish, [illegible] Paul's, Lumberton, Floriesville, and Lowsville to Fair Bluff, it is proposed to run three times a week, instead of twice; and proposals are invited for six times a week. This is a very desirable line, and we hope that some energetic contractor will take it for six times a week. It would connect us with the Manchester Rail Road, and supply an improving part of the State. The time allowed is too long, 15½ hours to go 60 miles over a beautiful road; and Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, (if not daily,) would be better for leaving this place than Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday nights.

On the Warsaw route, proposals for [illegible] six times a week, as now, are invited; but [illegible] for only tri-weekly service. We hope this change will not be allowed. Daily communication with Wilmington is indispensable to the business of both places, and that would not be so well supplied via Fair Bluff.

A Mail on the Centre Plank Road is proposed once or twice a week, to supply Blue's Bridge, McDonald's Mills, Bostick's Mills, Rock Grove, Covington, Powellton, Little's Mills, Morgan, Dumas's Store, Mt. Gilead, Clark's Creek, Sw[illegible] Island, McRae's Mills, and Troy. A very desirable route.

Another, to Barclaysville, supplying Kingsbury, Bunn's Level, Summerville, Neill's Creek and Kinney's Creek.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.—The Raleigh Star says that several of the particulars as to which it showed inconsistency in the bill to charter this institution, and in the explanations of its merits by its projector, were typographical errors of the paper and of the printer to the Legislature. Very well. But a long time had elapsed without any correction of them, so far as we had heard.

But let us look into this matter a little further. Mr. Caldwell said in one of his publications in the Star,—

"The People's Bank is a far more safe and reliable bank than any one that has ever been organized or proposed in North Carolinia. For the simple reason it has paid into its vaults before it can go into operation 35 dollars, in gold or silver, *the standard of all credit*, for every dollar it is possible for it to put in circulation. This is a larger quantity of the standard than any bank in this State has now or ever will keep shut up *uselessly in its vaults.*"

The Star says, that "for every dollar," as stated above, we should read "every hundred dollars," a very different thing indeed, (and a very queer typographical blunder.) But then two questions arise: Does the bill provide for such a proportion as $35 in gold and silver for every $100 of circulation? And, even if so, would that be an unusual proportion of specie?

According to our reading of the bill, its capital is to be paid in "in gold or silver coin, Spanish milled dollars, or the notes of specie paying banks, not of this State." With such a provision we do not see how it can be expected that the payments will be made only in "gold or silver the standard of all credit."

But supposing it all paid in in specie, (which is not to be expected,) it is well known that the Banks of this State have *generally* had as large a proportion of specie to their circulation as 35 to 100. And if we may add to the gold and silver the amount of exchange they have had and *now have,* (and which is more valuable and every way more desirable and reliable than a similar amount of specie,) it is evident that the old Banks have had and now have, twice $35 in gold and silver and their equivalent, for every $100 of circulation.

If we understand the bill, it proposes to allow the People's Bank to issue $100 in notes for every $35 paid in, in specie or its equivalent. If so, instead of being stronger, it will be a weaker basis of circulation than the Cape Fear Bank and Bank of the State; for they are expressly prohibited from issuing "more than twice the amount of the capital stock at the time actually paid in specie or its equivalent."

The Star is altogether mistaken in supposing that we object more to the details than to the principle of the People's Bank Bill. The principle has been greatly, we might say radically, changed. The Bank, if chartered, would be stronger, and less hazardous, than as originally proposed by its author, not three months ago. And what shape it may finally assume, we cannot tell. It may be made perfectly unobjectionable for all we know. We did not, on Monday last, go into the question of the principle of the bill, simply because we had done that before; and our object then was to show with what remarkable carelessness a most important measure appeared to have been framed—a measure fraught with consequences the most serious to the prosperity of the people of the State. We still think that our banks have been wisely constituted and well managed, and we have no desire to write over the system,—prostrated by an experiment,—

"I was well: I would be better.
"I took physic: and here I lie."

By the way, why is the privilege (supposing it to be valuable) of taking stock in the People's Bank, confined to stockholders in the North Carolina rail road and its extensions East and West? Is the stock of that road more valuable than any other? or are its stockholders entitled to any exclusive privileges? Why not allow the Wilmington roads, or the Gaston road, or even our Plank Roads, to participate in the privilege? These stocks command in market a higher price; and who shall say that those who contributed their money to them, were less patriotic, or their works less useful to the State, than the N. C. road?

THE CONCERT TO-NIGHT.—This Entertainment commends itself to our citizens, as well by the skill of the Amateur Performers, as by the object to which their receipts are to be devoted. See advertisement.

MR. VENABLE'S ADDRESS.—Our readers, who heard Mr. Venable's Address before the Agricultural Society of this County will regret to learn from the following correspondence, that it will not be published:

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 24, 1854.

To the HON. A. W. VENABLE:—DEAR SIR:—By a resolution of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society, passed at its meeting last evening, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to convey to you the thanks of the Society, most heartily tendered, and with entire unanimity, for the admirable Address which you delivered to them and to the public yesterday; and to request that you will furnish them with a copy for publication.

They perform this duty with great pleasure, adding their individual request to that of the Society, in the full belief that the views presented by you are of the deepest interest and importance not only to the cause in which the Society is engaged, but also to the whole State, and the whole South.

We trust that you will consider the address delivered before the Society last evening as a part of that for which we make application.

In conclusion, permit us to remark, that there need be no despair of the State, so long as there is found patriotism enough among her distinguished and gifted sons to leave the quiet and pleasant pursuits of home, to make a long journey to a distant portion of the State, there to relate the fruits of experience, enforced by the powers of eloquence, for the public good.

With great respect,
We are your friends,
E. J. HALE,
W. L. HALL,
T. J. ROBINSON.

BROWNSVILLE, Granville, Jan. 4.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE, W. L. HALL and THOS. J. ROBINSON:—GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the 29th Nov. was received, and I have delayed my answer hoping that I might be able to comply with your request. But I regret that other engagements render it impossible. I am deeply sensible of the kindness manifested in the manner of the communication, as well as the partiality which dictated the request on the part of the Society. The speech was unwritten, of necessity, because I had much to learn about your agriculture after my arrival amongst you. If I have awakened the zeal of my brother farmers, I am more than rewarded for the labor of preparation and the journey; and the kind and generous hospitality of your citizens, and the courtesies received by myself, together with the numerous pleasant acquaintances formed amongst you, leave me greatly your debtor. To every cultivator of the earth I would say, *"magnify your office."* The appreciation of this noble employment can never be high whilst those who are occupied in it consent to hold it as an obscure and humble calling. The farmer princes of the State ought to rule its destinies and control its counsels; and farming education is the first step to that great result. Speed the plough, should be our banner cry: and the fields of our beloved State will respond by beauty and production. With sincere wishes for the prosperity of your good town and county,

I am, yours truly,
A. W. VENABLE.

BANK OF THE STATE.—Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq. President of this Bank, has made a publication in the Raleigh Standard in correction of a statement by a correspondent of that paper. He states that the liabilities of the Bank are as follows:

For notes in circulation,		$1,635,157
" Deposits (including Public Treasurer,)		365,210
" Debts due to other Banks,		24,706
" Unpaid dividends and checks in transitu.		7,007
Total liabilities,		$2,032,080
The means to meet the above liabilities exclusive of her discounted debt are:		
Bills of Exchange which are payable and convertible into specie,	1,169,640	
Specie,	372,295	
Debts due by specie paying Banks,	44,730	
Notes of specie paying Banks,	150,974	
	1,737,639	
Leaving the sum of	324,447	
to be called in from discounted note debt.		
The discounted notes amount to	2,175,006	
from which deduct the above sum of,	324,447	
And the dividend last declared,	75,000	
	399,447	
Leaving a balance of	1,775,559	
To which add real estate which cost, (and would now sell for twice the amount,)	36,615	
	1,812,174	
From this deduct capital stock,	1,500,000	
Surplus,	$312,174	

Mr. Mordecai closes his article and the above statement by remarking: "And yet, in the face of this statement, (which Publius must have had before him,) he says that the Bank *may* be *ultimately* solvent."

SPANISH MINISTER.—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Mr. Breckenridge as Mr. Soule's successor. Mr. Breckenridge is but 34 years of age. He represents Mr. Clay's district in Congress, being the first democrat elected from that district. He was a personal friend of Mr. Clay, and is highly respected and esteemed.

It is said that Mr. Soule's resignation was caused by the "peace" policy of the Administration. Whatever the cause, it is a happy riddance, and double the amount of his 2 years salary &c., ($46,000) would have been well expended in securing it.

SIGNS OF RETURNING PROSPERITY.—The latest weekly statement of the Banks in the city of New York, shows an increase, compared with the previous week, of $1,721,373 in loans and discounts, $1,891,562 in specie, $3,321,240 in deposites, and a decrease of $563,521 in circulation.

These are unmistakeable signs of improvement in New York, though some other parts of the country are just in the midst of pressure.

The failures in New Orleans alone on Saturday the 13th were for sums amounting in the aggregate to $2,500,000.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the SENATE, on Thursday, Mr. McDowell stated he had been requested by the Speaker, who was detained by sickness, to preside.

Mr. Haughton spoke at great length in favor of the bill to authorise the State's endorsement of $300,000 of bonds of the Deep River company.

On Friday, besides the debate and proceedings detailed in the letter below, a number of bills were acted on.

Mr. McDowell introduced a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Academy, in Bladen.

Mr. Faison, a bill relating to roads, bridges, ferries, &c.

In the COMMONS on Thursday, Mr. Badham introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, it is believed that an order commonly called "Know Nothings" exists in the State of North Carolina, secret in its organization, and political in its designs, be it, therefore.

Resolved, that the secrecy with which said order clothes its proceedings and purposes is anti-republican, and dangerous in its tendencies.

The resolution led to debate, in which Mr. Steele spoke of it as an extraordinary proposition. Messrs. Singeltary and Badham defended it. Mr. Outlaw moved to lay it on the table. Agreed to, 59 to 48.

Mr. Love then introduced the following:

Resolved, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that the acts of Congress of the United States respecting the naturalization of foreigners ought to be so amended as to require a longer residence before said foreigners shall become entitled to all the rights and privileges of native citizens of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Singeltary, this was laid on the table, 75 to 35.

A long debate arose on the bill to repeal the Law of Usury, in which Messrs. Shepherd, Outlaw, Walser, Norment, Singeltary, Smith, Gorrell, Steele, J. G. Bynum, Mebane, Dortch, and others participated. The bill was amended, but how, we are unable to discover from the report.

On Friday, Mr. Settle's resolutions relating to Slavery, were debated by Messrs. Cotton, Settle, Bagley, Leach, Outlaw, Singeltary, and D. F. Caldwell; when the resolutions were laid on the table, 74 to 35.

The Revenue Bill passed its 2d reading.

The Usury Bill was passed, as amended, 75 to 23. (We believe it rather strengthens than repeals the laws against usury.)

From an occasional Correspondent.

RALEIGH, FRIDAY, Jan'y 19.

The Senate took up the bill, making an appropriation of $300,000 to the Cape Fear & Deep River Company. Upon this bill Senator Biggs read a *written* speech, explanatory of his position on the subject of Internal Improvements, in which he contended it would cost $13,000,000 to complete the North Carolina Rail Road in accordance with the bill. He thought his political friend, Mr. Fisher of Rowan, was guilty of an *"impropriety"* in introducing the Platforms of the two parties into the discussion. He rather *insinuated* a reply to Gov. Winslow, who said in his speech, a few days ago, that those who now stood back from the great cause of internal improvements were *"timid laggards."* The speech will appear in the Standard.

Mr. Fisher declined replying to the Senator then, but pledged himself to be able to show that the Senator's conception of the bill was erroneous, his calculations extravagant, and that he, Fisher, had been guilty of no impropriety in reading the Platforms.

Mr. Cherry having been the only Senator from his district who voted for the Fayetteville & Greensboro' Road, Mr. Biggs said he had drowned himself. But Cherry replied he was an expert swimmer, and could sustain all his votes. I mistake Mr. Cherry very much if he does not effectually reply to Mr. Biggs on the same Fayetteville & Greensboro' road, and triumphantly sustain himself.

In the discussion on the same bill, Mr. Thomas of Cherokee, contended that all our rail roads had been constructed for the benefit of Virginia and South Carolina; that the North Carolina Road should run from Beaufort via Fayetteville, to the West, and thus build up Beaufort and Wilmington. He asked Mr. Biggs if he would vote an additional tax of 20 cents on Land, and 20 on the Poll, for four years, to build this Road, or the stocks which the State has in other roads? But Senator Biggs declined to answer. Mr. Thomas deplored the change in the Constitution which had deprived Wilmington, Fayetteville, and Newbern of their Town representation, and maintained that if these Towns had been represented by the ability and talent which they were accustomed to send, the present system of Roads never would have been constructed in the State; they would have battled for and obtained charters and built roads that would have concentrated trade upon the sea ports within the State.

The bill passed its 2d reading unanimously, having been ably advocated by Mr. Haughton on the previous day.

The Caswell & Yadkin Rail Road bill was ably advocated by Cuningham, of Person, and Graves, of Caswell. The latter remarked, that internal improvement was unpopular in those counties where men had not the nerve to advocate its claims, and popular where they have the manliness to espouse the cause. So that, on all hands Senator Biggs comes in for hard knocks from his political friend.

The bill was lost, 21 to 20—8 members absent.

The Bank Bills will probably come up to-morrow in the Senate.

In the House, there was some sparring between Messrs. Shepherd, Bynum, Baxter, and others, on "Nebraska"—and on the Usury bill, which passed with a proviso, that a man may loan money and charge what interest he can get; but if indicted and found guilty, he shall be fined in a sum not less than the amount loaned.

LATEST—*From our Raleigh Correspondent.*

RALEIGH, Saturday, Jan. 20.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the House of Commons, Mr. Jordan introduced a bill for incorporating the Albemarle and Norfolk railroad.

Mr. Lyon, a bill giving Justices of Peace jurisdiction over the trial of certain cases.

Mr. Gorrell, a bill incorporating the Holtsburg Manufacturing Company, in Davidson.

Mr. J. H. Headen, a bill chartering the Chatham and Randolph plankroad; also, a bill for the better regulation of the town of Haywood.

The Free Suffrage bill was read in the House the first time to-day. An effort was made by Mr. Singeltary to set aside the special order, the eastern extension of the North Carolina Railroad, in order to have Free Suffrage read the second time. He moved to lay the special order on the table for the purpose designated; but a majority of the House deemed the Eastern extension of more importance than Free Suffrage and refused to lay on the table—42 to 55.

The bill for the Eastern extension was taken up and some debate had thereon. The capital stock was increased from two to seven hundred thousand dollars.

A brisk fire was had between Messrs. Cotten and J. H. Headen, members from Chatham, on the subject of Internal Improvement. Mr. Cotten made a bold attack on the works of Internal Improvement now in contemplation. He excepted the N. C. road and Deep River Navigation, as the State was already interested in these and should complete them; but against all new projects he entered his protest. He claimed to be rather an *anti-State-indebtedness* man, than an anti-improvement man.

He was ably answered by Mr. Headen, one of the most promising young men in the House, who took occasion to say, that his venerable colleague had done his county manifest injustice, for she was emphatically an internal improvement county, and that Mr. C. did not reflect the opinions of the majority of the voters of that county on the subject he had just discussed. Mr. Cotten claimed that since he advocated the same principles on the subject when on the stump and had been elected thereon, he thought he did reflect the will of his constituents. Mr. Headen said it was true the Gen'l was elected, but his election was owing to local and sectional considerations. Mr. Headen indulged in some plain remarks concerning the Gen'l, who he said had been industriously engaged since his arrival in Raleigh against internal improvements.

Mr. Dargan, also, replied to Mr. Cotten in his peculiar style. Take it all in all, the Gen'l was in a hot battle.

In the Senate, the bill to contribute towards the erection of a National Monument in Philadelphia, commemorative of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, passed its third reading. During the debate some patriotic sentiments were indulged in. Mr. Cherry desired that it might be entered on the Journal that every member of the Senate recorded his vote in favor of the proposition. It was unanimously agreed, and the members together with the Speaker, recorded their votes in its favor.

The Mocksville & Wilkesboro' Plankroad bill passed its 2d reading.

The bill chartering the Dan River & Yadkin Railroad was reconsidered and passed its second reading.

The bill proposing to divide the State into 8 Judicial Circuits was considered; and on vote being had, there was a tie, and the Speaker voted in the affirmative, by which the bill was passed. Mr. Haughton moved to reconsider the vote and moved further to lay the motion on the table, which prevailed.

We shall hear more of it in future.

Yours, Q. IN THE CORNER.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES.—A table showing the amounts of taxes collected in every county, number of polls, &c., in 1854. The gross amount of State tax was $207,419 86; of County tax $397,226 51. Total $604,646 37. The taxable white polls were 63,210; taxable slave polls, 137,577; taxable free colored polls 1,898. Total taxable polls 202,685.

The largest amount of State and County taxes paid is by New Hanover, $25,766 31. Next Wake $21,767 38. Warren $17,521 80. Edgecombe $16,699 66. Cumberland $16,596 80. Mecklenburg $14,635 40. Orange $13,855 85. Guilford $13,387 82. Halifax $13,222 83.—Wayne $13,046 84. Anson $12,914 43. Granville $12,853 03. Beaufort $12,699 90. Chatham $12,217 53. Besides these largest amounts, Alamance pays $9,029 23. Bladen $6,129 23. Brunswick $7,982 44. Davidson $6,733 52. Davie $4,587 08. Duplin $9,332 49. Forsyth $7,039 32. Johnston $11,357 35. Montgomery $2,917 47. Moore $7,632 87. Randolph $8,631 86. Richmond $8,064 82. Robeson $5,933 36. Sampson $10,042 16. Stanly $2,923, 81.

Several counties appear not to have levied any School tax, viz: Anson, Cherokee, Edgecombe, McDowell, Macon, Nash, Union, Wayne, Watauga, and Wilkes.

New Hanover has the largest number of taxable slave polls; yet 22 counties have more taxable white polls than New Hanover. Wake has the largest number of all kinds of taxable polls, viz: 6,229; Granville 5,584; Edgecombe 5,830; New Hanover 5,691; Halifax 5,270; Cumberland 5,058; Warren 4,827, Chatham 4,175; &c.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, Mr. Badger's bill to increase the pay of Judges of the Supreme Court and Members of Congress, was taken up on Tuesday. On motion of Mr. Dodge, the provision increasing the pay of members was stricken out, 24 to 16. (Of the 16, 11 were Locos, including Mr. Reid of N. C.) Amendments to increase the salaries of Judges of the District Courts were offered and withdrawn. Mr. Johnson of Arkansas then moved to fix a salary of $2500 for members of Congress. Rejected, 29 to 15. (10 of the 15 voting for it were Locos. Mr. Badger did not vote. Mr. Reid voted against it.) The Senate then refused, 24 to 20, to lay the bill on the table. (Mr. Badger and Mr. Reid both voting against the motion.)

On Wednesday, a bill appropriating $600,000 for the enlargement of the General Post Office Buildings was passed. The Bill to increase the compensation of Supreme and District Court Judges was laid on the table to wait action on the bill to re-organize the system.

On Thursday, a message was received from the President asking authority to enlist 3,000 mounted volunteers to operate against the frontier Indians. The message was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill to re-organize the U. S. Judicial System was postponed till next session.

The House has been engaged on the Pacific rail road bill.

PROFITS OF AUTHORS.—The London Athenæum, on Mr. Bentley's authority, says that he alone has paid for American copyrights, to Washington Irving £2,450; to Mr. Prescott £2,495; and to Mr. Fenimore Cooper, £12,590;—in all, to three American Authors, about $80,000.

A SAD SCENE.—The elegant dwelling of John A. Haven, near New York, was destroyed by fire a few nights ago, and three of his daughters, from 16 to 20 years of age, perished by suffocation. They were all buried in one grave.

An American newspaper has been established at Paris. Of late years Americans have been so numerous in the City that it is supposed the paper will pay.

NEW YORK.—The aggregate valuation of the real and personal property in this State for 1854, is $1,364,154,625; of which $1,091,514,033 is real, and $272,638,110 personal estate. Of this amount $462,237,550, or more than one-third, is placed to the credit of the City of New York.

The Washington Union says that Mr. Soule was recalled at his own request.

THE DISTRESS IN NEW YORK.—We confess our astonishment at finding in the New York papers, that, whilst public and private benevolence is providing soup for the families of the poor, thrown out of employment by the hard times, there are hundreds and perhaps thousands of able bodied men refusing work at a dollar and a half a day, and employing their time in holding meetings, and threatening violence to those who are willing to work at that price. In one instance a large merchant caused it to be proclaimed at a meeting of laborers, that he wanted 500 men at $1 50 a day, but not a man came to him.

It is easy to see that charity will soon be chilled by such a state of things. A laboring man of proper feelings ought to be satisfied with such a price in such times as these, when money to pay wages is so hard to come at. It is said they are prevented by the "Trades Unions," as they are called, which determine at what rates all who belong to them shall work. And when any attempt to work at less rates, they are in danger of their lives, or at least of being beaten. On Tuesday last, several gangs of men were driven from their work by men armed with bludgeons. The police do their best to protect the laborers and to preserve the peace of the city.

EQUITY.—In turning over the leaves of an old volume of Equity Cases in the Supreme Court of North Carolina (Devereux's Equity, vol. 2,) we found an admirable decision by Judge Ruffin, (we suppose all Equity decisions are admirable, though a knowledge of them is sometimes gained by a very costly process,) which may perhaps have its effect on some who are disposed to go into the courts for very trifling causes. The case before the Court was an injunction bill to restrain the collection of a judgment for *thirty dollars*. And upon this Judge Ruffin said,—

"The policy of the country, and the true interest of the parties, forbid fruitless litigation. No court, which has a discretion on the subject, ought to entertain a controversy, in which the costs *must* exceed the sum demanded. And the institution of such a suit indicates such a wanton passion for judicial contest, regardless of consequences even to the complaining party, as it were criminal in a court to gratify. The present is an instance of the evil effects of such a temper. The suit at law began before a justice of the peace, and went by appeals to the County Court and to the Superior Court; and finally, nothing yielding, the defendant at law claims the assistance of this court. The proceeding involves such a waste of time and expenditure of money, as to place in a strong light the propriety of a declaration by the court of some restriction on parties, and of some limitation on the jurisdiction. It is impossible that a bill lie for any sum, however small.—There must be some point, at which we must stop. And the court can fix upon none apparently more apt, than the reasonable average of the costs of a suit in this court; which is fifty dollars. That too is the amount in New-York. Perhaps, seeing that the legislature hath prohibited a jurisdiction in courts of law of contracts for less than sixty dollars, the court might more properly adopt that sum. But as other courts of equity have adopted the sum, so will we. For the recovery of a money demand, or for relief against a judgment, or legal security for a debt, less than *fifty dollars*, the court will not, in future, entertain a bill."

How common is it for parties to spend in costs double and quadruple the amount in controversy. We once knew a case where a clerk of a Superior Court refused to enter on his docket an appeal from a Justice's Judgment for 75 cents. He said he would have no such case in that Court, but that if the plaintiff would call on him he would pay the debt and costs.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered by this Tribunal:

By NASH, C. J. In Mann v. Hunter, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Griffin et al. Admrs. v. Black, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Adams v. Pate, from Wayne, judgment reversed so far as costs to the State.

By PEARSON, J. In White v. Smith, from Perquimans, awarding a venire de novo. Also, in Nichols v. Pool, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Richardson v. Smith, from Perquimans, awarding a venire de novo.

By BATTLE, J. In Thoroughgood v. Walker, from Tyrrel, affirming the judgment. Also, in White & Laverty v. Griffin, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in Kennedy, in Equity, against Armstrong, from Duplin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

War with the Indians Apprehended.—Gen. Scott apprehends a troublesome and protracted war with the Indians in the West. There are symptoms of large combinations of the Sioux, who seem to be impressed with the idea that they can hold our army at bay.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 16.

Seizure of Gunpowder, &c.—A quantity of gunpowder and percussion caps was seized last night at the Cuba Head Quarters.

Singular and Fatal Accident.—We learn that on Tuesday last, an accident occurred in Duplin, at the steam mill of Mr. Halstead Bourden, about three miles from Kenansville, which caused the death of one man and the severe injury of two others. The mill above alluded to, has a grist attached, of Harrison's Patent; and, while in full operation the running stone burst into pieces, striking Mr. John Rogers, the miller, and killing him on the spot, and injuring two negroes very severely. Mr. Rogers is a poor man and leaves a wife and five children in destitute circumstances.

We have heard of accidents of a cimilar character, but this is the first of the kind that it has been our lot to chronicle.—*Wil. Herald.*

We are pleased to learn that the exercises at Davidson College were resumed very shortly after the late difficulty there; and that some of the students who went off, are returning to the College.—*Charlotte Whig.*

"High Point."—The highest ground on the North Carolina Rail Road, between Goldsboro' and Charlotte, is said to be some fifteen miles west of Greensboro,' at the station where the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road crosses the Rail Road. It is said to be a very eligible situation for a town, and several intelligent and enterprising gentlemen have selected it as the place of their future residence and business. The embryo town has been christened "High Point," and a post office established by that name, A. Welch, P. M.; and supplied by the tri-weekly hack running on the Plank Road between Fayetteville and Salem. As this town will stand on ground high up towards the heavens, may it be peopled with citizens alike high in moral integrity and uprightness of deportment.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

Important from Washington.—The President has decided to reverse his policy relative to new territorial acquisitions, and will now go against all the annexation schemes—even the Sandwich Islands and Cuba.

BUFFALO, Jan. 18.

Panic Subsided in St. Louis.—The St. Louis Republican of the 16th says that the money panic has entirely subsided, that more money is deposited than withdrawn, and that the three suspended houses will shortly resume.

MOBILE, Jan. 16.

Subscription among the Slaves for the Northern Poor.—There is in process of organization here a general subscription among the black population—the slaves—in aid of the suffering poor of New York and the eastern cities. This is a fact, and you will soon find it out.

The First of the Season.—A pair of Shad were caught yesterday afternoon and sold for $2,—the first of the season.—*Wil. Herald.*

The Home Journal says that there is more suffering and misery in some families of apparent wealth in New York during these hard times, but whose pride will not allow them to acknowledge it, than even among the poorer classes.

One of the greatest luxuries of life is to pay a bill; and yet there are some people we know of who never indulge in the thing at all. Let such turn square round and enjoy the luxury.

An Age of Improvement.—A yankee in Iowa, says an exchange, has taught ducks to swim in hot water, and with such success that they lay boiled eggs. Who says this is not an age of improvement.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. W. Hogshead, Mr. KENNETH C. CHISHOLM, of Columbus county, to Miss ANN KELLY, daughter of Peter Kelly, dec'd., of Moore county.

On the 9th inst., in New Hanover county, by Rev. Mr. Gibbs, Mr. ERSKINE McKAY of Clinton to Miss EMMA, daughter of Bryant Newkirk.

DIED,

In Moore County, on the 10th inst., Mrs. FLORA DALRYMPLE, wife of John Dalrymple, and daughter of the late William Watson. She leaves a husband, children, brothers and sisters, together with numerous relatives and friends, to mourn a loss which was her gain.

In San Francisco, California, on the 20th ult., Mrs. JULIA STANLY, wife of Hon. Edward Stanly, formerly of North Carolina.

In October last, at Selma, Ala., EUGENE ALBERT, third son of E. B. Drake and Maria L. Ramsey, aged 12 years, 1 month, and 32 days.

Sin had planted no stain upon the unwritten pages of his life. And Heaven with its untold glories invited his spirit home to God.

☞ All obituary notices exceeding ten lines in length, charged for as advertisements.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 22.

BACON—		10 a 11	MOLASSES—		
BEESWAX—		24 a 25	Cuba,	27	a 28
CANDLES—E. F.	18	a 20	New Orleans,	33	a 35
Adamantine	28	a 30	NAILS—	5½	a 5½
Sperm	50	a	OILS—Linseed,	85	a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12	a 13	Tanners',	60	a 70
Laguira,	13½	a	SALT—		
St. Domingo,	00	a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	2 00	a
COTTON—			Alum, (bu.)		a
Fair to good,	7⅞	a 7½	SEED—		
Ordinary to mid.,		7	Flaxseed,	0 00	a 1 25
COTTON BAGGING—			Clover, per lb.	12½	a 15
Gunny,	15	a 17½	SHOT—		
Dundee,	14	a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00	a
Burlaps,	00	a 00	Buck,	2 25	a
COTTON YARNS—			SPIRITS—		
No. 5 to 10,	17	a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00	a
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Apple "		a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½	a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	60	a 65
Osnaburgs,	9½	a 10	Northern "		a 60
FEATHERS—	40	a 45	N. E. Rum,	50	a
FLOUR—			Jam'ca Rum,	$2	a 2 50
Family,		a 8 25	Fr. Brandy,	$4	a 6 00
Superfine,	8 00	a 8 10	American Gin,	50	a 60
Fine,	7 75	a 7 85	Holland do,	1 50	a 2 00
Scratched,	7 50	a 7 60	SUGAR—		
GRAIN—			Loaf,	11	a 12
Corn,	90	a 1 00	Crushed,	10	a 11
Wheat,	$0	a 0 00	St. Croix,	9	a
Oats,	60	a 65	Porto Rico,	7	a 9
Peas,	80	a	New Orleans,	6	a 8
Rye,	1 10	a	TALLOW—	11	a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10	a 11	TOBACCO—		
Green,	4	a 5	Leaf,		none.
IRON—			Manufactured,	8	a 15
Swedes, co. bar,		a 5½	WHITE LEAD—	$2½	a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6	a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—		
English,	4	a	8 x 10,	2½	a 2½
LARD—	10¼	a 11	10 x 12,	2¾	a
LEAD—	8	a	WOOL—	13	a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—a few lots of new have been received and sells at 10 to 11.

Cotton—market quite firm.

Corn—sales this morning at highest quotations.

Oats—receipts increase but still not equal to demand.

Molasses—prices firm.

Lard—receipts large.

Flour—we continue former figures, but would remark that sales are occasionally made at figures above quotations.

Irish Potatoes—we saw a load of very fine on Saturday last which sold readily at 1 50 per bushel.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine dull, without change. Spirits 37. Common Rosin 1 08 to 1 25. Corn, by cargo, 90 to 1 05. Molasses 23.

At Charleston, cotton firm, at an advance of ⅛ to ¼; sales at 6 to 8½.

At New York, cotton and Flour unchanged. Spirits 39 to 41.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Express Line.] Jan'y 12, Str Southerner and Lighter A B Chesnut, with goods for Lash & Bro, F Fries, J & T Waddill, Cook & Johnson, E Shaub, E Penry, Hall & Bollinger, R Mitchell, E J Hale, Dr S F Venable.

Cape Fear Line. Jan'y 21.—Str. Flora McDonald, with boat Gen'l McRae, and goods for A A McKethan, E Belo, M Russell, W M Parker, Island Ford Co, J M Worth & Co, Thompson & Haines, J H Lindsay, T Ragan, C T Haigh & Sons, Union Co, Winbourn & Witty, Stafford, Clark & Dixon, Hauser & Wilson, A A F Sowell & Bro, D Beard, Lassiter & Co, J Hussey, J W Field, Werth & Utley, R G Lindsay, M W McNair, H L Myrover & Co, J Cowles, Dr R D Dixon, A M Jackson, J Worth & Sons, E Davis, J M & D Worth, J W Thomas, G W Williams & Co.

Lutterloh & Co's Line, Jan'y 20—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for J N Smith, S T Hawley & Son, S W Tillinghast & Co, M Brown, W H Carver, Jones & Lett, D & W McLaurin, J H & J Martine, W McKay, T J Patrick, B A Howell & Co, E J Hale & Son, Rev B Craven, Miss M Holmes.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Jan'y 19.—Schrs Telegraph, and Independence fm Hyde, Dolphin fm Newbern, Topaz fm Washington, E Ward fm Charleston.

LANDS FOR SALE.

60¼ Acres on both sides of the F. & W. Plank Road 2½ miles from Fayetteville. 14¼ Acres on the North side of said Plank Road, 1½ miles from Fayetteville.

One House and Lot containing 3 Acres, opposite the above.

One House and Lot containing about 3 Acres, between the Yadkin and Morganton Roads, 1¼ miles from Fayetteville.

The above Lands will be sold at Auction, on Monday March 5th, if not disposed of at private sale before.

For particulars apply to DAVID GEE.
Jan'y 22, 1855. 68tf

CONCERT.

MESSRS. JOHNSON, AREY & Co., will give the first of their Series of CONCERTS, at the Fayetteville Hall THIS EVENING, January 22d, the proceeds to be devoted to the Charity Fund, connected with the Churches in this place.

For particulars, see bills. Jan. 20.

SPRING HILL ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution were commenced on the 16th January by Mr. A. McBryde, a young gentleman every way qualified, as Principal.

The buildings have just been completed and the accommodations are ample for sixty pupils.

Tuition,—$6, $9, and $12 per Session; Board from $5 to $7 per month.

GILES WILLIAMS,
JOS. C. LEE,
SAMPSON SEALY,
BRIGHT WILLIAMS,
FRS. B. FLOYD,
Trustees.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 68-2t
Carolinian copy.

ROCKINGHAM ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of said Academy wish to secure the services of an experienced and competent Teacher, who is well qualified to prepare Students for College, and who it will be expected will receive his compensation from the profits of the School. The Trustees would prefer a Teacher who will make the instruction of Youth his business exclusively. In this connection it may be well to state, as an inducement for any applicant who may have daughters to educate, that a Female Seminary will in all probability be soon established in this community, which it is believed will receive extensive patronage. The applicant for the situation must come well recommended. The Trustees believe the School will be profitable, as it has heretofore been, being situated in a villiage remarkable for its healthfulness. Thursday the 15th of February is the day fixed on by the Trustees for the election of a Teacher.

C. C. COVINGTON,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Rockingham, Richmond Co., Jan'y 18, 1855. 68*3t

IT is observed that the most censorious are generally the least judicious, who having nothing to recommend themselves will be finding fault with others. No man envies the merit of his neighbor who has enough of his own. As for our part we envy no man of what is due to him, but since the crisis has come that men's work has to be compared, you may mark us in. We profess to take DAGUERREOTYPES as good as any other man in Fayetteville, and as CHEAP. And if our friend wishes to compare Pictures let him trot them out to Crowl & Cochran's Rooms, over Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay Street, directly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 22, 1855. 68

NOTICE.

AN election will be held on Saturday next, 7 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Town, for four men to act as guard, at a salary of $250 each, to do duty every other night. From the Minutes.

W. G. MATTHEWS, Clerk.
Jan'y 20, 1855. 68-2t

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

40 BBLS. NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES. Just received and for sale by

JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 22, 1855. 68-4w

DRY HIDES.

10,000 LBS., for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH.
Jan. 22. 68-*3t

NEW BOOKS.

RICHARD THE LION HEARTED, Edited by Dr. Hawks; The Heir of Redcliffe; Amabel; Ruth Hall; "Alone;" Visiting Cards; Ready Reckoners, &c. Further supplies of above just received.

Jan'y 20. E. J. HALE & SON.

SALE OF FACTORY AND MINING STOCKS.

ON TUESDAY the 27th of March, in the Town of Asheboro', Randolph County, at 12 o'clock, M., I shall sell at Auction, twelve shares of stock, of $500 each, in the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, belonging to the estate of Dr. L. Wood, dec'd. Also, fifteen shares of $100 each, of stock in the Franklinsville Company, (not yet in operation.) There is due on his subscription for this stock $950, which the purchaser will be required to pay. Also, his interest, which is one-fourth, in a Copper Mine known as the "Scarlott Mine."

The Capital Stock of the Cedar Falls Company is $65,000. The Factory House is said to be best in North Carolina, and the machinery is of the best make and in good order. The goods it turns off are too well known to need puffing.

The Scarlott Mine is not yet fully developed, but enough so to justify the belief that it should take rank among the most promising in the State. A credit of six moths given—Bond with ample security will be required.

Those who desire to make good investments will do well to look to this.

H. B. ELLIOTT, Administrator.
Cedar Falls, Jan'y 15, 1855. 68*6t

☞ There will also be offered at the same time and place, 28 shares of stock in the Cedar Falls Company, on a credit of six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale

Greensboro' Patriot copy 6 times.

LARGE SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE Undersigned intending to change his business, will, on the 22d of February next, being Thursday, offer for sale, the following Real and Personal Estate:

Kingsbury: including 2,650 Acres Turpentine and Timbered Land, with Dwelling, outhouses and Store. A good stand for business, with 8 crops of Turpentine boxes, and abundant opportunity for buying Turpentine. This place is 11 miles from Fayetteville, on the Plank Road, and 2 miles from Cape Fear River.

One 30 Barrel Turpentine Still in good order.

One Steam Saw Mill, properly equipped and in good running order.

A Steam Mill and Fixtures on East side of Cape Fear, 12 miles from Fayetteville, on the Northern Plank Road, known as the McDuffie Mill.

250 Acres Farming Land, adjoining Kingsbury. 100 Acres of which is cleared and ready for cultivation, being excellent reclaimed Swamp Land.

200 Acres on West side of Cape Fear River, formerly the residence of undersigned, with good Dwelling, outhouses, &c.

320 Acres of Land on Western Plank Road, 8½ miles from Fayetteville, known as the Rush Land, portion of Trees never boxed.

8 Teams of Mules, best quality,—Kentucky and acclimated.

8 Waggons and Gear—(4 Log and 4 Road Waggons.)

The above Sale will take place at KINGSBURY.

Terms and conditions made known at time of Sale.

Persons wishing to examine any part of the property, may do so on application to the subscriber.

N. KING.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 67-4t
Carolinian and Newberne News copy.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to W. F. Moore, either by note or account, will confer a favor by settling, at once, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

ALSO,

All persons indebted to W. F. & E. F. Moore, are requested to settle, as they are anxious to have all their accounts closed by cash or otherwise.

Jan. 13, 1855. 67-tf

PLOWS! PLOWS!! PLOWS!!!

100 PLOWS, and Castings to match, just received.

Also, a Negro Woman to hire until Jan'y 1st, 1856.

C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 18. 67-1m

W. H. MARSH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 16. 67-3m

☞ The Subscribers earnestly request all those who are indebted to them for longer than Six months to CALL and SETTLE their accounts and notes. E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Jan'y 8. 63

NOTICE.

I WOULD call the attention of the citizens and public generally, that I have taken the first premiums for the best specimen of Book Binding exhibited at the State Fair in Raleigh, and also in Fayetteville.

I am prepared to execute every variety of plain and ornamental Binding, of the best materials, in the best and most substantial manner, and which cannot be surpassed. I hope to be able to give satisfaction to those who may favor me with their patronage,—a share of which is respectfully solicited.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST
Jan'y 8, 1855. 63tf

Upper Little River Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Upper Little River Navigation Company are now opened at the houses of the undersigned, and will be kept open until the 15th of February next.

JNO. W. McKAY,
KENNETH MURCHISON,
Commissioners.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 30, 1854. 63t15F

To the PHYSICIANS of NORTH CAROLINA, and to all who use Liquor as a Medicine or as a Beverage.

PHYSICIANS who prescribe Alcoholic Liquors for Medicinal purposes should give the preference to WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

1. It is manufactured at Scheidam, in Holland, and exclusively in the factory of the proprietor, by processes and from material elsewhere unemployed and unknown.

2. It is proved, by the repeated analysis of several eminent chemists, to be entirely free from the pernicious fusil oil which ramains in every kind of liquor distilled from grain, and which is the cause of the nervous and visceral derangement, serious congestion, and morbid desire for habitual and intemperate indulgence, which such liquors invariably tend to superinduce.

3. It is proved by the same unerring tests that the Juniper Gin is not flavored with the coarse, acrid and indigestible oil of Juniper heretofore used, but with the specifically lighter, more volatile, aromatic and medicinal of the two essential oils of the Italian Juniper berry, neglected by every other manufacturer.

4. It is chemically proved to be absolutely pure in its rectification—a quality obtained by an entirely new process, and which no other Holland Gin in the world has acquired.

5. It is proved by extensive medical experience and testimony, to be an efficient as well as an agreeable remedy in many cases of incipient dropsy, gravel, chronic gout, rheumatism, flatulence, colic, concretions in the kidney and bladder, dyspepsia, fever and ague, general debility, sluggish circulation of the blood, deficient assimilation of food and exhausted vital energy.

6. It is a most grateful and renovating cordial, and when used as directed, never inflames the system or induces inebriety, but tends rather to subdue the latter frailty, by creating a dislike to all inferior liquors. And it invariably corrects the ill effects of bad water, whether in swampy or limestone districts. In all of these enumerated qualities it has no rival in any market in the world.

Since the introduction of this celebrated medicinal beverage into the United States, a number of Liquor Dealers in New York and our other large cities have commenced counterfeiting it. The genuine is only sold in quart and pint bottles, handsomely wrapped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork, and label. I would advise those who use it medicinally, to purchase by the bottle, as Bars and Hotels frequently fill my bottles with common gin and sell it for the genuine. For sale by all the respectable Druggists in the United States. UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer,
18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, New York.

The word "Schnapp" belongs exclusively to my article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by the only authorised Agent in Fayetteville. W. DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tf

NEW JAIL.

THE Committee appointed by the County Court, to make arrangements for building a New Jail, give notice that they will receive plans for such a building.

The building to be erected on the Court House Square, and show two stories on the Square; to be 45 feet front and 65 feet back, with a basement story, and to include a residence for the Jailer.

The Plans may be left at the office of E. L. Winslow, by the first day of February 1855.

The Committee will give a premium of $20 for the plan they may approve.

HENRY ELLIOT,
A. S. McNEILL,
E. W. BARGE,
D. G. McRAE,
GURDON DEMING,
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.
EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1855. 64tt
Carolinian and Argus copy until 1st Feb'y.

CANDLES.

FANCY and Plain Wax, Adamantine and Tallow Candles. W. H. CARVER.
Jan'y 8, 1855. 64-2m

SMOKING TOBACCO.

A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, for sale by W. H. CARVER.
Jan'y 8, 1855. 64-2m

WETHERSFIELD GARDEN SEEDS.

Warranted the Growth of 1854.

THE subscriber has just received a complete assortment of the above celebrated Seeds, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist,
North West Corner Market Square.
Jan'y 8, 1855. 64-3m
Carolinian and Argus copy.

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.

THE Subscriber has commenced the SMITHING BUSINESS on Hillsborough street, within fifty yards of the Dobbin House, where all kinds of Smith Work will be done.

Particular attention will be given to Horse Shoeing. He will also attend to putting up Lightning Conductors.

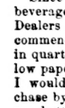
J. C. Lally has taken the adjoining Shop, where he is prepared to put up Waggons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, &c.

Repairing done at the shortest notice.

A. E. GIERSH.
Jan'y 6, 1855. 64-3m

DOBBIN HOUSE,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.



WILL be open for the accommodation of guests, on Monday, the first day of January, 1855.

Situated on one of the principal Streets of the Town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, and other business places, and yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle incident to a more central location.

It is newly erected, handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured with especial view to the comfort of patrons.

Spacious Stables attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.

Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.

A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

POWERS & CO.
Dec. 20, 1854. 59-3m

DESIRABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WE will sell our newly improved LOT, on the corner of Cool Spring Street and Cool Spring Alley. The buildings have all been constructed in the last 12 months, every thing in neat order, and ready for the reception of a family.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan'y 1, 1855. 63tf

N. O. MOLASSES.

IN 40 gallon casks, a prime article.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Nov. 8, 1854. 47-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr., ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets under Journal office.
Dec. 12. 48-tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

JUST RECEIVED, a large assortment of GOODS in their line, for sale on favorable terms.
July 26, 1854 17tf

JAMES E. METTS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
August 23, 1854. 26tf

PEARCE & FERGUSON,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Umbrellas, and Ready-made Clothing,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜
B. F. PEARCE.] (13tf) [J. B. FERGUSON.

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.
Jan'y 17, 1855. 63- tf

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 1, 1853. 78tf

J. S. BANKS,

Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.
J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS
April 28, 1852. 86tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.
Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

K. M. MURCHISON,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
July 3, 1854. 10-tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,

SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.
No. 175 *Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)*
PHILADELPHIA.
May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.
P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER
August 16, 1852. 18tf

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,
Opposite the Fayetteville Bank.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.

I also keep a good supply of choice Cigars and Tobacco.
Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

RAMSEY & BRO.,

General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Wilmington and Fayetteville,
And Agents for Express Line of Steamboats
AT FAYETTEVILLE.
M. J. RAMSEY.] [N. A. RAMSEY.
August 29, 1854. 26tf

A CARD.

THE subscriber tenders his services to the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, as a MASTER BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER, and gives notice that he is ready to contract for work in his line, at the lowest cash prices. S. F. DICKSON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1854. 39tf

To the Freighting Public.

THE Brothers' Steam Boat Co. is now prepared with the following Boats:
Str. DOUGLASS,
Str. BROTHERS,
Tow Boat STEVENSTON,
D. LEWIS,
ALFRED ELLIS,
JAS. CASSIDEY,
KINGSBURY, and
ELIZA McDANIEL,
to transport all Naval Stores, Produce and other Freight intrusted to their care, with as much despatch as any other line of Boats on the River. They are provided with suitable Wharf and Ware-House accommodations to do a general business, and hope by strict attention to the interest of shippers, to meet a share of public patronage.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't,
Fayetteville.
JNO. BANKS, Ag't
at Wilmington.
Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has removed to SHAW'S NEW BUILDING, Gillespie Street, where he intends carrying on the **TAILORING** BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.
March 28, 1853. 81-tf

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES.

Great Reduction in Price.
EGENTON, MORRIS & CO.

CONTINUE to make to order, and keep constantly on hand

French Burr Millstones

Of all dimensions, warranted to be of best quality, being made from Burr blocks selected by them from the best quarries in France. They keep for sale

Cologne, Cocalica and Esopus Mill stones; Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloth, Screen Wire, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, &c.

Orders from any part of the country promptly attended to. R. M. ORRELL,
Agent at Fayetteville, N. C.
March 11, 1853. 76tf

Fayetteville Hotel.

JOHN HARMAN

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the Hotel at the foot of Haymount to the larger and more commodious Hotel in the centre of the Town, recently occupied by Mrs. Brown, and well known as the Fayetteville Hotel, where he will be happy to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. No exertions of himself and family will be spared to render those comfortable who may favor him with their company.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 3, 1853. 200tf

Pure East India Castor Oil.

WE have just received a supply of Pure East India CASTOR OIL, without taste or smell, first introduced by us into this market last Spring.

FOULKES & MACRAE.
March 17, 1854. 80tf

NOTICE.

DOCTORS Mallett & McSwain having left their Books and papers with W. McL. McKay, who is fully authorised to receipt for the same, all their customers living West of the Cape Fear River, who may be in arrears either by note or account, will confer a favor by calling on him and settling the same.

W. P. MALLETT.
H. A. McSWAIN.
Fayetteville, Aug. 30, 1853. 24tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.
Jan. 1, 1852. 53-tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Lutterloh.

J. W. POWERS & CO.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two Negro Girls and four Children, viz: MARTHA, a bright mulatto, five feet four or five inches high, took with her two girl children, Frances and Ann; HANNAH, copper colored, about the same height of Martha. Hannah took with her two male children, Lewis and John.

The above negroes formerly belonged to the estate of George T. Barksdale, and are supposed to be lurking about the Cape Fear, about Mr. Winslow's plantation. The above reward will be paid for their confinement in any Jail so that the subscriber can get them, or for their delivery to the subscriber in Sampson county.

FLEET R. PETERSON.
September 6, 1853. 26-tf

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

For Fall and Winter Trade.

J. C. THOMSON is now laying in his usual assortment of the most FASHIONABLE GOODS in his line, which are offered ☞ CHEAP FOR CASH. ☜ Please call and see for yourself, at the old stand—Market Square. J. C. THOMSON.
Sept. 25, 1854. 34-tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply at this Office.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

NEW BAKERY.

THE Subscriber has established a Bakery on Bow Street, on the Lot two doors East of Duncan McNeill's Cabinet Shop. He is prepared to furnish Families, Boats, and the public generally, with Bread, Biscuit, and Cakes of various kinds, of the best quality, as he has procured the services of one of the best Bakers in the State. Prices reasonable. Give me a call.

CHA'S BANKS.
Fayetteville, Dec. 28, 1852. 55-tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

D. W. C. BENBOW, Local Dentist.

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he intends leaving here on the 5th of Feb'y, to be absent, on a visit North, until the 6th of March. He hopes by this timely notice that no one will be disappointed in not finding him during his absence.

N. B.—He usually keeps his appointments very punctually
Jan. 1, 1855 62-tf

S. S. AREY,

—DEALER IN—
Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Sugar and Coffee.

The public are invited to give a call at the Old Stand occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, south-west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 28, 1854. 46tf

REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Brothers' Steam Boat Company is removed to the Huske Building, on Green street, next door to P. Taylor's.

J. S. BANKS, Ag't.
Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

SHEMWELL & McDONALD,

(Successors to P. Shemwell.)
DEALERS IN
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Also a general assortment of Straw & Silk BONNETS.

In addition to our stock now on hand, which is very good, we will in a few days receive a new supply of SEASONABLE GOODS, which we will sell low for cash or on reasonable time to punctual customers.

W. B. SHEMWELL.
A. N. McDONALD.
East side Green Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 34-y

A. N. McDONALD,

(Formerly with James Kyle.)

TAKES this method of informing his friends and acquaintances, that he has associated himself with W. B. Shemwell in the Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS BUSINESS, in the Store formerly occupied by P. Shemwell, in the Shemwell Hotel Building, where he will be pleased to see all who may favor him with a call.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1854. 36-6m

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in sets; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at N. York prices—freight only added.
November 2, 1854. 45tf

MONEY.

WE dislike to allude to unpleasant subjects during these hard times, but if our customers whose notes and accounts have been lying over for one and two years, would call and pay us, we would be thankful. If not convenient to call in person, remittances will do. We would almost consent to pay postage for the sake of the Cash.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay St.
Nov'r 27, 1854. 52tf

$100 REWARD.

TWO attempts have been recently made to injure me pecuniarily, in the destruction, by fire, of my Turpentine lands lying on Beaver and Cross Creeks. One in April last, by which I lost some fifteen thousand boxes. One on yesterday while my hands were at dinner, by which about 1000 Turpentine boxes were destroyed. Being thus injured I feel it to be my duty to offer the above reward for such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender or offenders. And I most earnestly call upon my friends and all good citizens of the county to aid me in ferreting out the villian or villians, who, in violation of the public peace, regardless of their own self-respect and all social duty, thus wantonly or with malice, attempt, by stealth, to injure the property of others.

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE.
July 20, 1854. 15-

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of G. W. I. GOLDSTON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
R. W. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854.

THE subscriber having purchased the interest of R. W. Goldston in the late firm of G. W. I. Goldston & Co., will still continue to carry on the GROCERY AND HARDWARE BUSINESS at the old stand. He invites all his friends to call on him when they come to market, and he will try to make himself useful.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON.
Nov'r 17, 1854. 50tf

DR. STRONG'S COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS

These Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all *Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.*

As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of **Piles,** after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs, to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

Also

DR. STRONG'S PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.

These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that were ever made; and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs, of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the *Planter's Almanac* GRATIS, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in **Every Town and Village in North and South Carolina.**

In Fayetteville, by S. J. HINSDALE and JAMES N. SMITH.

TROY & MARSH

HAVE ON HAND:

New Crop Molasses, Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Cutlery, Window Glass, Putty, Blacksmith Tools, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Adamantine and Tallow Candles, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Cotton Cards, Saddles and Bridles, Snuff, Soaps, Dry Goods, etc., etc., Which they offer at wholesale and retail.

—ALSO,—

Mess Pork, Bacon, Lard, Meal (Fresh.) Dried Fruits, Cabbage, FRESH up country Butter.

☞ We are Agents for the sale of Stoddard's Celebrated Piano Forte, warranted at N. Y. prices.

☞ Manufactured Tobacco at Factory prices.
Jan'y 28, 1854. 66-tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Fall and Winter Goods.

J. & T. Waddill,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected stock of

Groceries,
Hardware,
Cutlery,
Blacksmith & Turpentine Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Saddlery and Leather,
Heavy articles in the Drug line,
Ready-made Clothing, and
Staple Dry Goods.

This Stock we are prepared to Job or Retail.
Fayetteville, Oct. 24, 1854. 42tf

☞ We ask the Planters and Turpentine men to examine our Kerseys, Negro Blankets, Hats and Shoes.

MARBLE FACTORY.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1854. 64y-pd

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application.

E. J. HALE.

Removal.

FRANCIS SHENTON

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed to the Store adjoining George McNeill, Esq., Haymount, Fayetteville, N. C., where he now offers for sale the largest and most varied assortment of

Pumps and Hydraulic Machines

and Fixings ever offered in the market, comprising Hydraulic Rams; Brass Bibb Gauge and Stop Cocks, to suit every kind of water works or Steam Engines; Sheet Lead and Piping of various sizes; Lifting and Force Pumps; Garden Engines; Shower Baths, &c., of his own manufacture. A variety of articles for household use, such as Brass and Plated Basin Cocks, Plug Basins, &c. Also, A. BARKER'S PATENT double action Lifting and Force PUMP, working in a single cylinder, without reaction of water. This Pump is made to work in Wells of any depth, and of sizes to raise from 30 to 1000 gallons of water per minute. It is undoubtedly the most simple, durable, and efficient Pump known to the world.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE receiving a large stock of Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, which are offered as low as they can be bought in the market, at wholesale or retail.
Oct. 13. 35tf

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.
Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

FOR SALE,

250 BOXES Manufactured Tobacco. We have in store a large stock of Tobacco, and expect to receive constantly from J. W. Ried and Thomas's and other factories, an assortment of qualities to enable us to furnish purchasers any quantity at lowest factory prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Sept. 1853. 30tf

Billiard Tables for Sale.

I HAVE two good Billiard Tables with all the fixtures, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms if application be made soon. JAMES HALES.
Aug. 21, 1854. 24-tf

NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.

F. M. JAMES.
Oct. 30. 45-tf

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS of Rye; 500,000 lbs. well dried Rye straw, for which the highest market prices will be paid on delivery at our Store in Lower Fayetteville. JESSUP & CO.
July 1, 1854. 10-tf

Staves! Staves!

☞ We want to buy Spirits Barrel TAVES. Will pay the highest CASH prices.

JESSUP & CO.
March 1, 1854. 76tf

LEATHER BANDS.

THE Subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets. The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pully, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York. CHAS. M. LINES,
New Market P. O., Randolph co., N. C.

Band shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.

These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
March 3, 1854. 75-*tf

Buys and Forwards on the Best Terms,
Dry Goods, Groceries, Farming Implements, Books, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CARRIAGES, FRUIT TREES,
OR ANYTHING ELSE THAT CAN BE HAD IN THE
CITY OF NEW YORK,
AT 2½ PER CENT. COMMISSION.

Refers to Hon. W. A. Graham, G. E. Badger, D. L. Swain, J. M. Morehead, C. P. Mendenhall, J. W. Osborn, N. W. Woodfin, and others. New York, 1854.

Clinton Female Institute.

THE fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the School seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the former facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we invite particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a sufficient patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 67tf

HARRINGTON'S

Male and Female School,

CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*
Wm. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
Miss ANN M. McEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carbonton, Dec. 8. 66-tf

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased.

The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.
Oct. 28, 1854. 43tf

North Carolina Copper Mine.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Mining Company to the undersigned Trustee, for certain purposes therein contained, and duly registered in the Register's Office of Guilford County, N. C., I will sell at public sale, for cash, on the premises, nine miles South of Greensboro', on Thursday the 25th of January 1855, the valuable property known as the NORTH CAROLINA COPPER MINE, containing about 100 acres, together with all the Mining fixtures, Engines, Horses, Wagons, &c., &c.

The Trustee deems it unnecessary to give an extended description of this property, or the prospects for the future; but assures any and all persons that may desire to examine the property and underground operations that every facility will be given either by himself or the Superintendent on the premises.

The sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M., and continue from day to day until all is sold.

JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.
Greensboro', Guilford Co., N. C., } 52*ts
Nov. 22, 1854.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

WE the building committee of the Presbyterian Church, at Goldsboro', N. C., will receive proposals until the 20th of February, 1855, for building a Brick Church 55 feet by 40 feet, as follows,

1st. Proposals for the Brick work.
2d. " " the wood work, or
3d. " " the completion of the whole Church

The plan and specifications can be seen, by applying to the committee. Address

WILLIS HALL,
JOHN EVERITT,
SAM'L. SMITH,
JAMES McDUFFIE,
Rev. D. T. TOWLES,
J. D. CAMPBELL,
Committee.
Everittsville, Dec. 25, 1854. 62*4t

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring. R. F. MURPHY.
Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64*tf

TROY & McLEAN,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.
Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

NEW GOODS AT MARY'S GARDEN.

I AM now receiving my Fall and Winter STOCK, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Hardware, and Cutlery, Crockery, and Glassware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, Drugs, and Medicines, &c.,

In short, every article usually kept in a Country Store. All of which are offered low for CASH, or in exchange for country produce. I will take Turpentine at 15 cts. per Bbl. less than the Fayetteville price, payable in Goods or Cash. Staves and Heading wanted.

G. W. LAWRENCE.
Mary's Garden, Sept. 28, 1854. 39-*tf

Sons of Temperance Female Academy.

At Lumberton, N. C.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 15th inst., under the superintendance of Miss Jane E. McLauchlin.

TUITION, PER SESSION OF 5 MONTHS:

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic,	$7 00
English Grammar and Geography,	9 00
Classics and Mathematics,	12 00

R. E. TROY, Pres't.
Lumberton, Jan'y 5, 1855. 66*2t
Carolinian copy 2 times.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, to Spring Term, 1855.

Henry L. Johnson, Washington S. Johnson, Harriet Johnson, Gilbert P. McPherson and wife Sophia,
vs.
Joshua James and wife Mary, Mary McEachin, Malcom McIntyre and wife Susan, Anna S. Johnson, Frances Johnson, John M. Johnson.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF LAND AND ONE SLAVE FOR PARTITION.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, Joshua James and wife Mary, Anna S. Johnson, Frances Johnson, and John M. Johnson, are non residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson aforesaid, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March, 1855, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

R. S. FRENCH, C. M. E
December 25, 1854. 62-*6w

Landreth's GARDEN SEEDS.

WE HAVE just received a large and general assortment of Landreth's Celebrated Garden Seeds, warranted fresh and genuine, of the crop of 1854. S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Jan'y 10. 65-1s*5

WILLIAM BOW,

DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y